

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. IV.

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NO. 15.

The Atlanta Constitution says that the typewriter is ruining modern journalism, as it destroys all originality. Everything it composes has a mechanical turn.

Our 1,890 roads carried last year about 600,000,000 passengers, which means that if every passenger had been a different person, half the entire population of the globe would have traveled over our lines.

The arid region of the trans-Mississippi West measures north to south as far as from Montreal to Mobile and east to west further than from Boston to Omaha. When some cheap and practical means of irrigation is found it is expected that the population of this region will become greater than the present population of the United States.

It is suggestive, thinks the New York Sun, that Vermont this year made the celebration of Stark's great victory at Bennington a state holiday, and that thus, six score years after the fight, its importance is recognized by a new and impressive tribute. Within the last few years also, we have seen statues of Stark and other memorials going up. A similar process is noteworthy in Massachusetts where the anniversary of Bunker Hill in former times used to be celebrated by a holiday in Charlestown only; and, in the same way, the anniversary of Lexington has very lately been made a general public holiday.

Judge Millen of the Law Division of the Post Office Department, has rendered a decision concerning the delivery of mail matter by jail officials to convicts; and the same ruling will apply to inmates of charitable institutions. He holds that "state and county institutions for the confinement and punishment of parties convicted of crimes have the right to prescribe rules and regulations as to communications from outside parties to convicts. While they have no right, without the consent of the convicts, to open the letters addressed to them, yet they have the power to refuse to deliver or permit to be delivered to the convicts any letters addressed to them, unless they will consent that the letters be opened in the presence of some officer."

Recent statistics, carefully gathered, show that 11,000 men are engaged in the fruit business in New York City. This immense army is of quite recent growth. Not so many years ago most of the fruit was of the nearby brand, augmented by occasional importations from Italy and Spain. Now two new fruit markets, the western and eastern, flourish, the latter controlling the foreign, West Indian, and southern products. Last year's imports of fruits are computed at \$12,000,000. The growth of the California fruit trade has been rapid, and its extent proves that the flavor thereof tickles the metropolitan palate. The retail market has broadened greatly and the increase in the number of push carts and corner stands this season is noticeable, in spite of efforts on the part of ordinance enforcers to check the growth by keeping the street merchant within legal limits. How many depend solely upon fruit for a livelihood would be hard to ascertain, but there are thousands.

Probably few people who have read the countless stories of the savage shark, the "bandit of the sea," as he has been called, know that he is a very useful creature for man. A writer in the Revue Scientifique enumerates the uses to which the different parts of the shark are put as follows: The liver is found to contain an oil of a beautiful color, which never becomes turbid, and possesses medicinal qualities of a very valuable character; the skin, after being dried, takes the polish and hardness of mother-of-pearl, and on being marbled bears a resemblance to fossil coral, so that it is employed by the jewellers for the manufacture of fancy objects, by binders for making shagreen, and by cabinet makers for polishing wood; the fins, independent of use by some as an article of food, are superior for conversion into fish glue, competing in this line with the well-known sturgeon glue prepared in Russia, and are used for clarifying liquids, also for the preparation of English taffetas, and as reagents in chemistry, etc.; the flesh, too, despite its oily taste, is in some places eaten as food, and, along with the bones, is converted into a fertilizer.

No Occasion for Thought.

"My dear daughter," said Mr. Scadds, "I want you to think twice before you accept Mr. Weevil, should he propose."

"Yes, papa," said Miss Scadds, dutifully.

"And you must put an interval of ten years between the two thoughts."

A FOUL CONSPIRACY.

PLAN OF BANKERS TO DESTROY GREENBACKS.

Bank Notes That Draw a Double Rate of Interest Is the Kind of Sound Money Shylock Wants—Boycott Their Notes.

The New York Voice, Aug. 15. Little by little it becomes apparent that the associated bankers of this country are gathering their forces for a mighty struggle during the next session of congress.

No public proclamation has been issued and no brass bands are being employed; but unless all indications are misleading there is on foot a definite, concerted movement that is likely to change the whole line of battle on the currency question.

The purpose of the bankers is this: To strike with all their power for a law that shall put out of existence once for all the entire issue of United States notes known as greenbacks.

The plea which they will make will be the highly patriotic plea that this action is necessary to rescue the treasury from its perilous position and establish the nation's finances on a firm basis.

The plea will be a false one, the patriotic professions will be delusive, and the result of the action proposed will be a far-reaching disaster whose ultimate consequences are incalculable.

Here are the facts. There are in circulation to-day about \$340,000,000 of greenbacks. Those greenbacks represent a policy in direct antagonism to the policy underlying the national bank system, and they have from the beginning been regarded by the bankers with hostile eyes. They insisted on their retirement as part of the plan of resumption twenty years ago, and this retirement was actually begun. So immediate and stern was the popular protest, however, that that provision of the law was repealed and the greenbacks preserved as a part of the national currency. From that day to this the bankers have sulkily watched for their opportunity and they think they have it now. Whether they have it or not they cannot safely wait any longer. The national bankers' convention held a few weeks ago took steps to urge upon congress the retirement of the greenbacks. The journals that best represent the thought of the organization have been for six months with infinite tact and skill, testing the public temper on the subject. The public has not taken alarm. The time seems auspicious. The plans have been consummated. The bill is already being prepared for effecting the desired end.

What is the motive behind all this? The ostensible motive is this: The greenbacks are exchangeable on demand at the United States treasury for gold. They are the vehicle by means of which the gold reserve has been taken out of the treasury. On the face of affairs they are to blame for the treasury's recent troubles. What more plausible, therefore, than to say, as the bankers do, that the real remedy is to retire these greenbacks as fast as redeemed, destroying them at once instead of re-issuing them and thus putting a stop to the "endless chain of buckets" that is carrying away our gold?

This is the argument. It is plausible. Is it sound or sincere?

No. On the contrary it is impossible, when one is acquainted with the facts, either to believe that the proposed action will remedy matters or to believe that the bankers believe it will. In the first place the greenbacks have not caused the treasury's troubles, for they have circulated for twenty years without trouble of any kind, and conditions, so far as they are concerned, are the same now as heretofore. The gold drawn from the treasury has been drawn for export. Destroying the greenbacks would not destroy the demand for gold for export nor render it any more difficult to obtain it. The situation would be as Matthew Marshall, the financial writer of the Sun, says it would:

"If the legal tenders were retired all debts including bank deposits would become really payable in gold, though nominally in silver also. The exporter of gold would demand it from the banks and the banks would have either to pay it or to refuse to pay it. If they paid it the country would lose the gold just the same as it is losing it now, and if they refused to pay it we should come to the suspension of gold payments, to avoid which we have for the last two years made such strenuous efforts."

The treasurer now re-issues the greenbacks in payment of governmental expenses. If he is, instead of that, to destroy them, he must pay those expenses in some other way. If he must receive greenbacks but cannot any longer pay out greenbacks, it is as evident as that two and two make four, that the treasury instead of being relieved will be still more greatly embarrassed, and more in need of help than ever.

No; the associated bankers are not proposing this action for the relief of the treasury or the relief of the country. Their ostensible motive is not their real motive. It is impossible to believe that it is.

What then is their real motive?

Listen. With the greenbacks out of the way, there will be no longer any reason for the treasury's keeping a gold reserve. It will, as a matter of course, gradually disappear as the greenbacks are retired. When that event occurs, the banks will be the only place to which any one can go to get gold.

The entire circulation of the country will be based upon gold, but the banks will have a complete monopoly in the matter of supplying gold, barring alone the slow production of the mines. The government itself will have to look to

the banks when it wants gold with which to pay the interest on its bonds. This is part of the reason for the project of the bankers.

Another and similar reason is that the greenbacks are a constant objection to the people that the government itself can supply a safe, sound, and convenient currency as well as the banks. The greenback is a constant threat to the bank-note. And now, when the bonds on which the bank-note issue is based are near maturity, the whole bank-note system is near an end, unless the \$340,000,000 of greenbacks can be forced out of existence, leaving a vacuum that must be filled by something else. This is why the banks cannot wait any longer. This is why they have seized the present pretext so promptly. This is why, as we more than suspect, they propose to keep us on the ragged edge of another financial panic until congress is frightened into the retirement of greenbacks. For it must not be overlooked that if the Belmont-Morgan-Rothschilds syndicate has been able, as so eulogistically described by the editor of Bradstreet's in the current issue of the Review of Reviews, "to suspend the operation of the laws of trade," to compel "financial interests of other governments" "to await on the requirements of the treasury of the United States," to force the ordinary broker into "refusing to export gold when such a transaction offers him a profit,"—if it has been able to do that in one case it can do it in another, and if this year it brings the tide of gold one way because paid to do so, the next year it can turn the tide the other way if it wants to force action by congress that will complete the money monopoly of the banks.

The financial crisis that will soon confront us is whether the entire control of the currency system of the nation shall be handed over to a small and select class. The crisis is urgent, the importance of the principles involved, tremendous.

CURRENCY QUESTION DEAD.

Ohio Leaders of the Two Old Parties Will Make One the Only Issue.

It is thought that the contest between these old leaders in Ohio will overshadow the currency question and other issues. There is so little difference between the republican and democratic platforms on silver that the currency question is now believed to be disposed of in Ohio, but the tariff will be kept prominent, as the parties differ widely on that issue, and Governor Campbell is expected to arraign the republican state administration of the past four years as severely as he did in the previous campaigns.—Press Dispatch.

It's nothing but a question of which of the Ohio "leaders" shall have the offices. Their platforms are the same. Neither of them has any principles except what John Sherman can indorse. Had to make the platforms the same, so that they could swap easier.

It is Brice's turn to be elected to the senate, and the republicans will support him to get the support of his party for a republican governor.

Even away—and nobody cheated but the people who don't know the difference between party and principle.

But the currency question is not settled in Ohio. Coxey is going to have a hand in that scuffle and don't you forget it.

The only thing a sensible and patriotic silver democrat or republican of that state can do to help the cause he advocates is to vote the populist ticket, and help defeat both old parties.

Why We Fight.

If any man thinks it easy work to fight against big odds, to object against gigantic wrong-doing, to "kick" against old-party corruption, to attack a time-honored system of injustice, let him try it awhile.

Some of our easy-going, don't-be-in-a-hurry, can't-do-much populist friends seem to think that the writing of a page of reform editorial is pure fun, and a job that can be finished almost any morning before breakfast.

Our republican and democratic friends doubtless wonder what in the world can possess men who persist in a political course that has neither office, popularity nor big pocket money in it.

The fact is we hate wrong; we hate injustice; we hate cruelty; we hate oppression; we hate the tyranny of the money power.

We propose to fight the wrong so long as we can uplift a hand. We hope to have courage, day after day, to strike continually at the foes of the people.

It may not be "business," it may not be policy, it may not be practical politics even to do such work, but it is right.

Somehow we cling to the idea that it is worth while to be in the right. Perhaps some people don't think so.—Nevada Director.

Let Them Dare.

Let the Cleveland gang dare issue more bonds and there will be a revolution sure enough. The patient ass at length bends with his burden, the final feather breaks the camel's back, and the hunted hind goes to the water once too often. The people of this country are long suffering and wonderfully complacent under misgovernment that would cause war anywhere else but there surely is a point where they will rebel. Certainly they will draw the line somewhere and the resale of this already disgraced country to the greedy Jew syndicate will certainly prove the jumping-off place. If not, if our people are so debauched, so lost to all sense of shame, to say nothing of open robbery of their resources, then indeed have they sunk to the level of Asiatic serfs and become fit food for tyrants to feed on.—Nonconformist.



WHAT THE NON-INTEREST BOND WILL DO.

KEEPING OUR CREDIT.

FARMED OUT TO A SYNDICATE OF BANKERS.

A Case of the Wolves Guarding the Lambs—And They Talk of Cleveland for a Third Term—From a Gold Paper.

Fellow countrymen, read the following. It comes from the editorial columns of the San Francisco Chronicle:

Wall street, the money power as an organized influence, if not, indeed, an organic body, is aiming at nothing short of the absolute domination and control of the finances of the national government. If anything were needed to convince the country of this fact the studied efforts that are now being made to defend and justify the infamous contract with the Rothschild-Morgan syndicate and to laud the money kings who compose the syndicate as national benefactors, the fulsome articles and statements that are now appearing simultaneously in the magazines and papers of the country ought to satisfy any intelligent American that the Shylocks who hold the governments of Europe in their hands are seeking to get a firm grasp upon the United States.

There is certainly something significant in the sudden activity of the pen servants of the syndicate. In the Review of Reviews for July there is an article by the editor of Bradstreet's written for the confessed purpose of showing that if it had not been for the gold purchase contract the credit of the government would have been wrecked, and that the American people are, therefore, beholden to the syndicate for having "protected the treasury." Protected the treasury from what, from whom? Why, it was these same money sharks and their associates who were draining the treasury of gold for the very purpose of forcing another issue of bonds.

The portraits of the American members of the syndicate are given in the article and they are spoken of, as already said, as national benefactors. There is also the picture of Lawyer Stetson of New York, the former law partner of the president, "who drew up the contract." But there is no mention in the article of the onerous and infamous terms and conditions of the deal which netted the syndicate some \$10,000,000. Protectors of the treasury! Benefactors of the nation! Why, the members of this syndicate are the monumental Shylocks of the age.

It will only be a few months when congress will meet and when the outrageous affair will be or should be investigated to the bottom. It is more than likely that the articles that are now appearing, of which the one just mentioned is only an example, are put forth for the purpose of forestalling the action of congress.

A. B. Hepburn, a New York banker who served in some capacity under the first Cleveland administration and who is always at the front in defense of the gold ring, has an article in the Forum for August entitled "The Bond Syndicate: Its Excellent Work." He also goes to the fullest extent in sustaining the expediency and honesty of the contract. Then again here is the latest weekly "special" circular from the banking house of Henry Clews & Co. Mr. Clews is a very inconsistent financier, and there are strong indications in his circular that he has not been forgotten by the syndicate. He, too, speaks of the incalculably valuable services rendered by the syndicate in "protecting" the treasury. He even suggests that "the members of the syndicate will yet find the means of guarding the treasury by some permanent form of protection."

It is difficult to find words to express the sense of shame that should fill the minds of patriotic Americans who read such language. Not only that, but thoughtful men ought to feel anxiety for the future when such assertions are made and are not improved on all sides. Has it come to pass that the credit of the United States is dependent upon a particular ring of money lenders, money sharks?

The "editor of Bradstreet's" is following up his servitude to the syndicate by his weekly articles. A week ago he asserted in a long editorial that there is no doubt that the syndicate will

"maintain" the treasury gold reserve, and in the issue of last Saturday, as telegraphed to the financial columns of the Chronicle, the paper asserted with much vehemence that nothing had occurred, particularly in the recent shipments of gold, to "shake confidence in the ability of the Belmont-Morgan syndicate to protect the treasury."

It is high time that the American people should wake up to the danger and the disgrace of the state of affairs indicated by the line of defense marked out by the syndicate in anticipation of the meeting of congress.

ANARCHY AND SOCIALISM.

Are Not the Same, but Exact Opposites of Each Other.

The populists are indiscriminately called "socialists" and "anarchists," as if those terms meant the same and were both terms of reproach. We give the definitions in parallel:

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, 1893.

SOCIALISM—A theory or system of social reform which aims at the abolition of the present social order and the establishment of a new one, based on the principle of equality and the abolition of private property.

Populists are all directly opposed to anarchy.

And as to socialism, in its ideal condition, it would be a realization of the millennium.

We are not opposed to socialism—yet as a practical solution of present day problems, concerning a people who average considerably lower than the angels, we are somewhat inclined to pronounce socialism too far in the future.

There are many bold practical problems that will have to be settled under our present system for the benefit of the people now on earth.

The reforms of this age may help the next generation to attempt greater ones. But something has got to be done right now.

As our illustrious (or notorious) president has said, "It is a condition and not a theory" confronting the American people.

We must deal with actual people and practical questions until the ideal people are created and the theories of socialism become practical.

The Declaration of Independence and the Omaha platform contain probably as much socialism as will be realized within the next hundred years.

However, if the whole world should be converted to practical Christianity sooner than that, thus rendering socialism possible, so much the better.

"Indirekty Direkt."

A feller out in Pennsylvania has hit me a long letter wantin' to know what I think uv the inkum tacks decision uv the Supreme Kort. This is a politikal questhun and I don't mutch like to undertake to answer it. But I will thru mine overtake around mi kontempt, so the kort won't notis it, and answer it tu the best of mi nollage and ability. It seems that the tacks wuz nocked out becos it wuz direkt. Uv korse ennybody knoze that haint so, but to say myself from goin' tu jail fur kontempt uv kort, I am willin' tu aknowledge that it ma be indirekty direkt, and this iz no doubt what the kort ment when it sed it wuz direkt. Or it mite hav bin direktly indirekty. We kant sa which wa the kort intened tu deside. Agin, the law as it stood wuz aimed direktly at the men who maid the most munny. Purhaps this wuz the "direkt" which sustaned the kort in its desishun. Agin, it got after the direktors ov trusts and ralerode korporashuns an' sick like. In this it wuz a littel direkt. Then agin it maid the rich men pa tackses direkt into the treshury, and this had tu du it direktly, not after a while. Then this had to go direkt to their pocketbooks tu git the munny tu du it. On the hole we kin see now that the kort wuz rite in its desishun, becos it wuz tu direkt au round, and we don't think we ort to be fied fur expressin' our opinyun.—Tobe Spilkins in Morgan's Buzz Saw.

The bankers in this country steal \$25,000,000 a year unlawfully; yet they have the gall to raise the cry that their notes are honest.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

Declare Themselves Opposed to Free Coinage of Silver.

In the Pennsylvania republican convention Congressman Dalzell, discussing the money plank in the platform, said: "There is not an industry that does not demand the maintenance of sound money, and by sound money I mean money good at par in any market in the civilized world. An impression has gone abroad that there is a free silver party in Pennsylvania, and that that party is republican. Hence, in my judgment, there is a crying necessity for the republican party in Pennsylvania in this convention assembled to declare itself unequivocally against the free and unlimited coinage of silver at any other ratio than that fixed by international agreement. There are thousands of republicans west of the Mississippi who claim that the republican platform as adopted at Minneapolis means the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I want to get rid of that impression. In order that there may be no straddling, and in order that no man can stand up and say Pennsylvania republicans are seeking to catch votes by straddling the free silver question, add to your platform that the republican party of Pennsylvania declares it is opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver in any other ratio than that fixed by international agreement."

The convention complied with Dalzell's command by adding to its earnings'—a jumble of tangles, relative and parenthetical phrases, the declaration of its "opposition to the debasement of the national currency by the admission of silver to free and unlimited coinage at the arbitrary ratio of 16 to 1."

The first part of the money plank adopted is the same old double-back-action flip-flap Grover Cleveland has been performing: "We accept unreservedly the determination enunciated by the republican national convention of 1892 that we demand the use of both gold and silver money with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar whether of silver, gold or paper shall at all times be equally faithful to the republican party."

They want money that is "faithful to the republican party."

Money is what controls the republican party—and it wouldn't be good politics to have money in this country that was faithful to all the people.

Sounds funny, don't it?

The Globe-Democrat, leading western republican paper, says: "The money plank shows that the Pennsylvania republicans are in line with their party all over the country on that issue."

They are in line with the party, in line with Cleveland and Sherman, in line with England and Wall street.

Of course money will be "faithful to the republican party."

Suppose It Were the Prince of Wales.

J. Keir Hardie, who has come over here from London to teach socialism, is the kind of man who should be welcomed with hospitable hands to a realization of the fact that his room is more desirable than his company.—Globe-Democrat.

Suppose it were the Prince of Wales coming over to cut a swell in society and teach Anglo-mania to the cane-sucking apes of the "Four Hundred."

Then such cringing, sycophantic, yellow-dog papers as the Globe would publish long columns of gush about how the prince trimmed his finger nails, how his clothes fit, where he had his washing done, what time he got up of mornings, and what time he went to bed. They would describe the elegant suite of rooms where he slept, give pictures of them "by our special artist," furnish a diagram of the table at which he dined as an "honored guest" of Money King So-and-So, showing where the prince sat, and detail the babbling of the wine soaked worshippers of royalty in response to such toasts as "Long live the queen."

Scat!

The plutocrats are heaping coals of fire on their own heads.

"CIRCLE OF TRUTH."

"POVERTY CAUSES INTemperance" SAYS MISS WILLARD.

Opinion of the Great Temperance Advocate—Miss Willard Recognizing the Root of the Great Evil of Drunkenness at Last.

Milwaukee Advance: At the great St. Louis conference of labor and reform organizations where the organization was affected that resulted in the Omaha convention, Miss Frances Willard was an honored guest and by courtesy was made a member of the committee on resolutions. This committee was very large, having more than 100 members, and a very strong fight was made by Miss Willard and other prohibitionists in favor of placing a prohibition plank in the platform. The fight lasted from 11 o'clock p. m. until about 3 o'clock in the morning, and the principal contestants were Miss Willard on one side and Robert Schilling on the other. The latter held that prohibition was not only a violation of personal liberty but impracticable and that it could not be enforced as long as poverty drove people to drink. His argument was that people well fed and well educated needed no prohibition and that drunkenness was the result of misery and destitution.

Miss Willard seems to have adopted this view now. We find the following sentence quoted in the Representative, Ignatius Donnelly's paper:

We used to say intemperance was the cause of poverty. Now we have completed the circle of truth by saying poverty causes intemperance, and the under-paid, under-sheltered, wage-earning teetotaler deserves a thousand times more credit than the teetotaler who is well paid, well fed and well sheltered. In the slums they drink to forget. We should make life something they would gladly remember; so would you. Our objects are the same. Let us clasp hands in the unity of spirit and the bond of peace.

All honor to Miss Willard. If every one of our prohibition friends would take the same position, a union of reform forces would be easily accomplished.

CLEVELAND AND HIS CUCKOOS.

Are Managing Democratic Conventions This Year.

In an interview Gen. Thurman of Ohio says:

"During Cleveland's first administration an order was issued forbidding federal office-holders from taking part in the convention, yet this year in Kentucky every revenue collector, every postmaster and every whiskey gauger was turned loose on the state to help Carlisle. Only last year Cleveland worked tooth and toe nail against Gorman and Brice, yet now he turns about and drums every federal office-holder into the Brice ranks. The democratic party gave these men their offices."

And so it has been at all the democratic conventions throughout the country. The president orders his plebeians to go and work for an English financial system under threat of being "summarily dealt with" unless they obey. The democrats who have threatened to leave the party fall in line from habit and everything's lovely.

A COMPARISON.

Money Is Money, No Difference Where You Find It.

No railroad in Mexico has gone into the hands of a receiver during the panic, while one-third of American managed railroads are by the courts. Which country has good money and which bad money? Japan, which is on a silver basis, is building more factories than England and the United States put together, and her commerce is being extended over the globe, while every gold standard country is diminishing in wealth. Which has good money? Japan or England? The goldites call money good which makes hard times, and they call money bad which makes good times.—Silver Knight.

A Goldbug Blunder.

The goldbug papers, in their suddenly developed derision for the Horr-Harvey debate, are charging that it was a mere money-making scheme to sell books for Mr. Harvey. Since they challenged Harvey themselves and went to New York after Horr and brought him to Mr. Harvey's home, Chicago, it seems a little strange that they should go so far out of their way and do so much to further the sale of Mr. Harvey's books. And now, to cap the climax, comes a publication of an assignment by Mr. Harvey of all profits from the sale of the book containing the debate to the silver committee, to be used in promoting the cause. These goldbugs had as well come down off their perch and confess that they have blundered and made a bad bargain.

Eternal Punishment.

Justice is not mathematical. A tramp in Alameda county who stole twenty-five cents worth of property was sent to jail for fifteen years. In that county there is an office-holder who is \$11,000 short, and this leads a man to figure out that the said office-holder should serve 22,000 years in jail.—Record.

Why not say for eternity and call the jail by its proper name?

If you had a mule and it was balky and would not serve you, what would you do with it? Would you keep it? Of course you wouldn't. You would get rid of it as soon as possible. If you had a neighbor that had lied to you about the same things for twenty years, would you believe him any longer? Of course you wouldn't. Well, why don't you exercise the same amount of sense in voting? Say, are you a political clump?

PAIN AND MISERY **AYER'S SARSAPARILLA** **Cures Rheumatism.**



"About 8 years ago, I suffered from what the doctors called rheumatism. Nobody knows the pain and misery which I had to endure and which clung to me in spite of the medicines prescribed. At last, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After a short time, the pains ceased. I continued the use of the Sarsaparilla for a whole year, until the rheumatism entirely disappeared."—**JAMES WAX**, proprietor of livery stable, Roseville, Cal.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Admitted for Exhibition
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
1893-1894

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TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Subscrib. for the Advocate and get the news.

Ward Honeycutt, of Shelby, was in the city Tuesday.

Hon. G. B. Deans of Calera was in the city Tuesday.

E. S. Lyman of Montevallo was in the city Tuesday a short while.

Mrs. H. C. Moss, of Calera, spent Sunday in the city with her father's family.

Mrs. Alice Finley and daughter, Alma, of Calera spent Sunday in the city.

Judge John A. Campbell of Calera spent a short while in the city Tuesday.

John Milner, left Tuesday for Tuscaloosa, to attend the State University.

Rev. J. P. Word and family of Valdosta Ga. are visiting Rev. W. I. Simont this week.

Rev. W. I. Simont, Judge Jno. S. Leeper and Miss Lucy Smith left Tuesday for Birmingham to attend presbytery.

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots of and keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the tonic for the hair.

"For several months, I was troubled with a persistent humor on my head which gave me considerable annoyance, until it occurred to me to try Ayer's Hair Vigor. Before using one bottle, the humor was healed."—T. T. Adams, General Merchant, Turbeville, Na.

If your child is puny, troubled with glandular swellings, inflamed eyes, or sores on the head, face, or body, a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is needed to expel the scrofulous humors from the blood. The sooner you begin to give this medicine the better.

MARRIED.

At the Baptist church in this place on last Thursday night, Dr. T. G. Nelson, of Harpersville, and Miss Louella Teague of Columbiana, Rev. B. F. Giles of East Lake officiating. The church was appropriately decorated for the occasion. Promptly at 8 o'clock the couple arrived at the church, and preceded by the flower girls, Misses Allie Nelson and Florence Spencer they came to the marriage altar keeping step to the sweet strain of the wedding march by Miss Myrtle Swain. The silken knot was soon tied and the happy couple, together with quite a number of friends repaired to the hospitable home of Mrs. Armstrong, followed by the good wishes of the large concourse of friends who witnessed the beautiful ceremony that made them one until death. Dr. Nelson is a rising young man and has already won an enviable reputation in his chosen profession. His bride is the youngest daughter of Dr. E. B. Teague, and is an accomplished and beautiful young lady. "Nobly planned to warn, to comfort and command." The Advocate extends congratulations and wishes for the happy couple all the joys and pleasure possible in this life.

Mr. W. H. Wimpee and family left yesterday eve for White Wright Texas, their future home. We regret to lose Mr. Wimpee and family from our city, but wish them prosperity in their new home. The Advocate commends them to the good people of White Wright.

The Columbian Literary Society will meet next Friday night at the residence of Rev. C. W. O'Hara. An interesting program has been arranged, and we hope to have a good attendance.

ETHEL GREEK.
Cor. Secy.

Circuit court convened Monday, but only remained in session a short while, as the commissioners had failed to comply with the law in drawing the jury for the 3d, week of court. The law required them to draw not more than 36 nor less than 30, and they only drew 28. Judge Brewer after examining into the law decided that it was a fatal irregularity, and the venire was quashed and court adjourned sine die.

Coalville Cuttings.

Health very good.

Mrs. Frances Gilbert who has been sick for some time, is able to be out again.

Miss Susie Shirley has been very sick with measles, but we are glad to say is improving.

Sorghum making is the order of the day.

Cotton picking is in order and farmers are busy gathering the fleecy staple.

Success to the Advocate.

PEOPLES PARTY GIRL.
Lynch Bullets.

Local items scarce.

Health of community very good. Mrs. L. Carter is improving we are glad to see her out again.

Miss Randle Sykes was a pleasant visitor in our community this week.

Mr. C. B. was in town Sunday. Mr. Wilder, of Weldon, paid Lynch a flying visit Sunday.

Mr. P. Nyens passed through Lynch last week.

Measles R. Coker and J. Martin went down on Waxie last Sunday.

Mr. Sam C. was out last Sunday very much to the delight of our ladies come again Sam.

Miss Bartie Lynch has returned from an extended visit to relatives near Montevallo.

We are glad to say little Robt. Probst is improving.

From the way one of our young men goes to Columbiana his best girl must live in the city how about it J. S. E?

H. C. Martin paid Calera a flying visit last week.

R. E. H. paid his best girl a visit last Sunday.

Success to the Advocate.

BACHELOR.

Providence Blows.

Local items scarce.

C. C. Martin and wife spent Sunday at Rockyridge.

Mr. C. Wilder paid Lynch a flying visit Sunday.

C. B. seems to be in deep love with his best girl as he goes to the office every Sunday.

Messrs. J. Martin, and R. Coker spent Sunday on Waxie with their best girls.

Miss Randle Sykes visited friends at Lynch this week.

Mr. L. Penson honored us with a call last week.

Mr. N. Foust passed through our community last week.

Miss Lizzie Crenshaw after a visit to her nephew's family Mr. L. C. Carter returned home at Yellow Leaf last week.

Miss Minnie L. says she don't care which way the wind blows just so Mr. Gene B. steps inside her parlor door.

Old Maid.

Wilsonville News.

What makes our teeth chatter? can it be that winter is here.

Miss Pearl Adkins of Calera has come to our little town to enter school.

Quite a crowd visited the brick yard Thursday night last.

Quite a crowd from here attended the Institute at Four Mile Church. Among the many interesting subject was the debate among the 3 teachers and 3 preachers, an Essay

by Miss Carrie Cooper called forth admiration from all. Mr. Evans also delivered an instructive essay on the secrets of school government.

We have a fine school; over 60 pupils.

Be sure and come out to the school house Friday next and enjoy a first-rate debate.

Mr. Will Smith has fully recovered from his past severe illness.

Mr. Marvin Self is on the streets again after a severe illness.

Mr. Jno. Robertson has a very sick child at present.

Cotton coming in very fast, to this our general depot agent can testify as he has a very hard time keeping his Macintosh on.

Brown Eyes.

Department of Education.

John O. Turner, Supt. Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 20 1895.

I have just been informed by the State Treasurer, that the funds requisite to pay teachers will not be available in October, and I hereby notify county Superintendents to notify their teachers of this fact. In view of the uncertainty as to when the funds will be ready. County Supt. need not fix a day for payment of teachers until notified by this department.

John O. Turner.
State Supt. Ed.

The above is a true copy of circular letter from State Superintendent.

T. A. Huston,
County Supt. Ed.

ARE YOU MARRIED.

Nature intended that all human beings should mate as soon as they reached the age of maturity, but unfortunately society, custom and surroundings have willed it otherwise. However, should nature have its course, some communities are so small that it is impossible to mate its young people satisfactorily and they are forced to pass down the river of life forgotten and alone. A happy thought was the formation of the Affinity Publishing Company, of Scranton, Pa. They are issuing a high class matrimonial journal which is widely endorsed. Its object is to bring kindred souls together by means of correspondence, and no doubt the result will be a number of happy marriages. Sample copies of the journal can be obtained for ten cents by addressing Affinity, Scranton, Pa.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

CONNECTED SCHEDULE
In Effect May 12, 1895

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Surgical Instruments From Rome.

In connection with the meeting of the British Medical Association there was an exhibition of medical antiquities that stirred the wonder of all who saw. It was made up of surgical instruments and models of external and internal parts of the human body. These things proved that medicine, and especially surgery, were carried to a greater scientific perfection in ancient Rome than has ever been suspected before. There were knives, forceps, specula, all of the finest workmanship, and showing that the Roman surgeons knew how to perform many operations hitherto supposed to be modern discoveries. Also there was a complete set of instruments for operations upon the eye. There were safety pins of our own modern pattern, beautiful bronze medicine chests, barbed fish hooks and an ingenious and artistic baby's bottle.—New York World.

Missouri has more miles than any other State in the Union. The last census credited her with 251,714.

Illinois is first in broom corn, with 15,932,532 pounds.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and gives the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: E. J. Clevenger & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

What is the father of half a dozen young lady daughters but a bear in a crenos?

An Atlanta Banker has Words of Praise for a Home Institute.

Mr. Chas. E. Currier, of the Atlanta National Bank, is very careful with his words, not only in financial matters, but in his conversation generally. Like the rest of us, he is sick sometimes, but, unlike many of us, he knows how to get well.

I have used Toner's Dyspepsia Remedy in attacks of acute indigestion, and have always found it to give instant relief. I consider it a medicine of high merit.

Price per bottle, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

FITS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise free. Write to Dr. J. C. Kline, 101 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Take Parker's Ginger Tonic Home With you. It will exceed your expectations in abating colds, and many ills and aches.

To Avoid constipation is to prolong life. Ripans Tablets are gentle, yet positive in their cure of constipation. One tablet gives relief.

I have found Pilo's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—P. L. Lutz, 1303 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaacs Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c. a bottle.

Pain is Not Conducive of Pleasure, especially when occasioned by worms. Hindercock will please it removes them perfectly.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

It Will Pay

To make some provision for your physical health at this season, because a cold or cough, an attack of pneumonia or typhoid fever now may make you an invalid all winter. First of all be sure that your blood is pure, for health depends upon pure blood. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will be a paying investment now. It will give you pure, rich blood and invigorate your system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists, 25c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S

Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the most Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thud humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them, the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

ASTHMA

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC

Divides the Asthma into three types, and gives a specific remedy for each. Sold by Druggists. Price, 50c. per bottle. Address: 1100 N. 3rd St., PHILA., Pa.

SAW MILLS

CORN AND FEED MILLS.

Water Wheels and Hay Presses.

DeLuch Mill Mfg. Co., 335, Adams, Ga.

WISCONSIN'S CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Syrup, Tasteless Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

THE EGGS THAT NEVER HATCH.

There's a young man on the corner, Filled with life and strength and hope, Looking far beyond the present, With the whole world in his scope, His grasping at to-morrow, That phantom never can catch; To-day is lost. He's waiting For the eggs that never hatch.

There's an old man over yonder, With a worn and weary face, With searching, anxious features, And weak, uncertain pace, He is living in the future With no desire to rest; The golden now. He's waiting For the eggs that never hatch.

There's a world of men and women With their life's work yet undone, Who are sitting, standing, moving Beneath the same great sun, Everager for the future, But not content to snatch The present. They are waiting For the eggs that never hatch.

—Leisure Hours.

AT NINETEEN AND TWENTY-SEVEN.

BY EMMA M. WISE.

Esther Lindsay was nineteen when her first story was published. It was not the first she had written by any means. Ever since she had been able to form the alphabet characters and join them legibly, her fertile brain had been weaving all sorts of possible and impossible romances, many of which she had forwarded to publishers in various parts of the country, believing with all the fervor of her youthful egotism that her crude sentiments still more crudely wrought would inspire in some editor's soul the same faith in her greatness which she herself already possessed.

But somehow her contributions always fell short of the mark of excellence necessary to insure them a favorable consideration, and manuscript after manuscript was returned to her and was securely locked away in the old drawer of her old fashioned bureau, which had been dedicated, with a good many tears of disappointment, as a repository for all rejected offerings at the shrine of literature. By the time she was nineteen, she had written a hundred or more of those hapless productions, and away either to be ignominiously forgotten, or to be resurrected and revised when her mind should become sufficiently matured to sift out whatever meritorious material there might be in them and use it to good advantage.

She worked steadily for more than three months on her "Story of the Steamer Kendrick." One night she finished writing it for the twenty-first time, and the next day she sent it to Jesse Arnold, editor of the *Frontier* Weekly, with a five line note, asking him to read it carefully, and even if he could not use it to let her know what he thought of it.

Of all the editors in the land she seemed to have chosen him as her most favored target, why she could not have told, for she had no personal acquaintance with him and his letters, even when returned, had been so commonplace and uninteresting that she had been forbidden to those of his brother publishers. But for all that each unhappily ending venture only added fresh fuel to her zeal to secure a foothold among the ranks of the *Inland Weekly's* contributors and compel its chief by sheer force of her impetuosity to acknowledge her developed or potential ability.

Her "Story of the Steamer Kendrick" was not a work of genius, but there were passages of the plot that were strong and passages that were unusually well conceived and executed, and after reading it three times Jesse Arnold, who was a conscientious editor, decided to keep it. He accepted it with that feeling of uncertainty with which an insurance man issues a policy on an extra hazardous risk, and congratulated himself on his shrewdness with equal delight when it turned out to be a profitable investment.

The public liked the story, and several critics who condescended to review the *Inland Weekly* praised it. Perhaps Editor Arnold himself was more fully aware of the glaring absurdities in the piece he had brought out than were any of its readers, and each favorable comment that came to his notice only made them all the more apparent. At last he concluded to write to his unknown literary protégé and warn her against certain errors which might be pardoned in a young author's first story, but which, if often repeated, would be serious drawback to her advancement in her art. Before he did so, however, she sent him another hastily written story, and a letter which was a strange jumble of gratitude to him for bringing her before the public, thankfulness for the praise she had received, and unstinted expressions of a steadfast belief that she was fairly launched on a sea of success, where wrecks and disasters were an impossibility. In conclusion she hinted that he ought to be eternally grateful to her for allowing him to print a story which would, in all probability, shed lustre round his own reputation as well as her own.

That evening he wrote the contemplated letter.

"You are in danger of being spoiled," he said in part. "You need advice and I feel that I have the right to address you in the capacity of censor. Remember that you are in an up-to-date world and the literature that will live will be the very essence, the embodiment of that world. Visionary idealistic sketches such as yours may make very good reading, but they are not the true stuff. You have unquestioned ability, but if you wish to succeed you must turn it to the portrayal of living men and women, not the imaginary puppets that you have manipulated for the most part in your 'Story of the Steamer Kendrick.' Take your hero, for instance. It may be quite comforting for a time to come in contact, through the medium of a printer's ink and paper, with an Apollo, a mental Hercules, a spiritual god and a financial Croesus, all combined in one American man, and a New Yorker at that, but I doubt if any of us would relish a closer acquaintance with him; he would be apt to prove unpalatable. Besides, he would be an excrescence on the human race, and after your second or third story the public would have none of him. So take warning. Make your hero a real man—full of imperfections if need be—and let the gods take care of themselves."

Esther Lindsay read and reread the editor's letter. He had not intended to make it unnecessarily pointed or critical, but of all the characters she had ever conjured up her last hero had been the object of her most sincere admiration and the admittance to shun him and his ilk touched her in the most vulnerable spot.

"I want that man to understand me," she said to her mother, after having dreamed over the contents of the letter for a couple of nights, "and in order to bring that about I am going down to Ironton to see him, for it would be utterly useless for me to attempt to explain in writing just what I have taken on this subject."

Her father, however, too well to remon-

strate against the proposed visit and the next morning she took the early train for Ironton. It was late in the afternoon when she reached the office of the *Frontier* Inland Weekly. Jesse Arnold was closing his office and she met him just outside the door. She inquired for him and he stepped back into his paper bedroom den and indicated her to follow.

"I am Jesse Arnold," he said, in that stiff way which he habitually adopted when addressing strangers. "What is it you wish to see me about?"

At his best the editor was not a good looking man, and that day, when he stood between her and the window, where the full beams of the evening sun poured in and seemed to exaggerate every defect of his person from the most upright edge of his short, straight black hair to his disproportionately large feet, he was painfully conscious that his loosely knit body and swarthy complexion never appeared to wince at adversity.

She took in the details of the room and the general make-up of its occupant with one comprehensive sweep of her clear, blue eyes, and then said, simply:

"I am Esther Lindsay. If it does not inconvenience you I should like to talk to you a little while about this last letter you wrote me."

There was but a trace of his former respect and he took her hand impulsively.

"I am glad to see you," he said, with a smile—the best part of Jesse Arnold was his smile—"are you willing to let me be your doctor and to take my prescriptions faithfully?"

"No," she said, flushing slightly under his close scrutiny, "I don't think I am. I don't think I can. You don't understand."

She went on earnestly, encouraged by his look of friendly interest. "I don't suppose there are any men that are absolutely perfect, but I have my ideal of what a man should be and I put him body and soul into my 'Story of the Steamer Kendrick.' I don't think that I am over optimistic when I say that I believe with all my heart that such men live and that you and I have met them and can point them out."

He shook his head in quiet controversy of her theory. She waited a moment for him to speak, then exclaimed impatiently:

"Well, why don't you say something?"

"Because," he answered, leaning far back in his creaking chair and clasping his hands behind his head, "I see quite plainly that whatever argument I may present it will only antagonize you. You may know such men as you depict; I do not, and my experience has been limited to more varied than yours. I know you will not heed me, but I repeat that it will not pay to live in a world peopled only by ideals. You must associate with the real. Take some man of your acquaintance; study him; take human nature for your model, and you will be on the right track."

"You have only one view, and I should think it may be right, I feel as though I should be giving you the best part of myself to sacrifice my opinion to yours," she said, with that touch of wisdom she had lately assumed. "Cut I suppose," she continued, "that if my stories are up to the standard you will not decline them on account of that one technicality."

He smiled again. "No," he said, "not on that account."

To have one article printed, even though it be in the *Frontier* Weekly, does not give you the right to make the columns of every other periodical in the country, and for many months after the appearance of her first story Esther Lindsay plodded wearily over her literary way, which was an up-hill, sinuous path. A score of unfortunate tales were added to the unpublished library in the bureau drawer before she found an outlet for her ideas a second time. Then followed a series of ups and downs. No literary career had ever had a more jealous guardian than she had in Jesse Arnold. He exulted in every victory she achieved and deplored every defeat she met as keenly as though it had been his own, and then one day when some unexpected ill-luck made her despair of trying to push on further in the course she had mapped out for herself he capped the climax of his shrewdness and interest by asking her to marry him.

It was a surprise to her and she promptly refused him.

"I never expected this from you," she said, trying to temper his dismissal with a kind of apology, "you know me so well. You may call me a dreamer, an idiot, if you like, but I have my ideal life, and unless I find him in real life I shall never marry."

"I'm afraid you will always stay single then," he rejoined, sharply. "I thought, judging by your latter writing, that you had commenced to hold common sense views on some things, but I suppose I am mistaken. You may change your mind yet."

"You shall never know it if I do," she flared out, angrily, and that ended the first chapter of their own romance.

The outcome of her matrimonial venture had been a bitter disappointment to Jesse Arnold. He went back to the office of the *Frontier* Inland Weekly and tried to deaden his grief in the duties and responsibilities devolving upon the editor in chief of a great publication, and she, realizing something of how deeply she had wounded him, tried to forget her pity for him and to work out her salvation, and him as well, by writing with renewed energy. Gradually her stories took on a tone of reality and broad sympathy with humanity, and gradually her merit began to receive general recognition. She never sent any of her work to the *Inland Weekly* for publication after that one unhappy incident which left the friendship that had existed between her and its editor partially wrecked, and he only knew her progress through the magazines, which she had at last become a frequent contributor.

He watched with particular interest the evolution of the character of her heroes. The June issue of a well known monthly contained a story that made his pulses throb and quiver with hope and joy. He left the *Inland Weekly* in charge of a subordinate for a few days, and went down to see Esther Lindsay.

"When you wrote your 'Story of the Steamer Kendrick' your hero was the ideal of mankind, was he not?" he asked as soon as he could speak to her alone.

"Yes," she said, softly.

"And you were determined that if you failed to find such a creation in real life you would never marry?"

"Yes," again.

"When you wrote this last story you had evidently experienced a change of heart and mind."

Again the monosyllabic reply.

"Would you mind telling me where you got your idea of the man therein described?"

"No," she said, defiantly, "not in the least. I painted my imaginary character as I remembered you that day when I first saw you in your office at Ironton. You ought to recognize him; there's the same crooked nose, the same curly hair, the same smile, the same sunlit window at your back. You told me then to make a friend—some one full of imperfections, it might be—and study him and make him a model for my hero. I have done so."

He leaned forward and looked into her eyes.

"And is he your ideal?" he asked.

"Yes," she said once more.

A FLOATING THEATER.

Russia Has One, and the United States May Follow Suit.

The Washington Post is authority for the statement that a number of theatrical ladies and gentlemen in this country contemplate chartering a steamboat and establishing a floating theater, which shall be at the same time the hotel and the means of transportation of the actors, on the co-operative principle.

The idea is not original. A St. Petersburg syndicate has already had a great steamboat of the character built, some 400 feet in length and 40 feet in width. The steamer is just about to start out on a tour of the Volga, and as many of the Volga cities and the towns of its navigable tributaries are without theaters, it is believed the venture will prove a gold mine to its projectors.

The Russian floating playhouse is so constructed that an audience of 1,000 can be comfortably seated. A large mass of scenery is carried for the production of an extensive repertoire of Russian comedies and dramas and French operettas.

The quarters of the actors, actresses, supernumeraries, stage hands, orchestra and all the crew are in the extreme bow of the vessel. The extreme stern is taken up with the machinery, which is of the lightest possible kind, so that its weight will not throw the bow in the air. All the fuel is carried under the body of the theater, which occupies four-fifths of the entire length of the boat and all of its width.

From the lowest point of the orchestra to the roof is fifty feet. The stage is a trifle less than thirty feet in width, and all the scenery is let down from the roof. The wings are just wide enough to admit of the entrance and exit of the players. Of course the scenic effects are limited by the lack of room, but a much smoother performance can be given than in the meagerly equipped theater of the small town. The players are not fagged out by a tiresome journey or made unfit for first-class work by the fare of indifferently conducted hotels.

If such a boat were built by a syndicate in this country its construction would necessarily be based upon the requirements of the large canals. Using the stern paddle wheel it would be possible to construct a boat of great beam and length, yet one which would draw comparatively little water.

It is suggested that, starting from New York, such a vessel could make a trip up along the north shore of Long Island Sound, stopping at the towns on the Connecticut and Rhode Island coast; thence back to New York, and after doing New Jersey towns, up the Hudson, stopping at the various places up to Albany and Troy. From Albany to Buffalo the Erie Canal can be used, and once in the lakes a cracking business would lie open to the adventurous thespians.

Rare Books.

During the last year the most remarkable acquisition made by the department of printed books at the British Museum has been the extraordinary collection of rare English books, chiefly belles lettres, of the period of Elizabeth and James I, discovered in 1867 by Mr. C. Edwards, at Lampart Hall, Northamptonshire, the seat of Sir Charles Isham, where they had been laid aside and forgotten for probably not less than two centuries. Twenty-two of these books have now found a home in Bloomsbury, and form by far the most important acquisition in early English literature made by the museum for a long time. All are exceedingly scarce, and two are absolutely unique. One of these is "The Transformed Metamorphosis," a poem by Cyril Tourneur, the celebrated tragic poet, 1600; the other, "The Lamentations of Amlinus for the Death of Phillis," by Thomas Watson. Latinistically translated out of "Paphnion" English hexameters by Abraham Fraunce, 1596. A book called "Epitaph on Lady Helen Branch," subscribed "W. Har." is remarkable as containing an allusion to Shakespeare's "Lucrece." Only two other copies of this are known.

Homer and Carrier Pigeons.

The homer and the carrier are both brilliant fliers, but the homer is the speedier bird and better fitted for long distances. The homer has the widest spread wings of all pigeons, and can sail for an enormous distance through midair. It is also considerably lighter than the carrier and is possessed of more phenomenal powers of endurance, having been known to fly 800 miles without alighting. On a clear day, with a good sky and a favorable wind, 400 miles is an admirable record, although 500 miles a day is the goal of every pigeon-flier's ambition. A bird that can perform this remarkable feat is worth at least \$100, and may be valued at \$500 if it is capable of a better record. The bird's gameness, stamina, and speed reach their highest point of excellence at three and four years of age, which is the natural prime of life for a flier. After they have passed their prime they deteriorate in a scarcely noticeable degree, and at ten or twelve years of age are still good for the shorter distances.

Train Derailed by a Buzzard.

As the mail train on the Pensacola and Atlantic Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railway was bowling along between Bonifay and Caryville, Fla., some heavy object struck the headlight, smashing the glass and knocking the burner of the lamp. The oil caught fire and in an instant the front of the engine was in flames. The engineer was alarmed and reversed the lever so suddenly that the cars bumped together with great force, injuring several passengers and derailing the engine. By hard work the flames were extinguished and then the engine was examined. It was found that a buzzard had struck the headlight and caused the trouble. The bird was found wedged in the headlight, with its feathers burned off and thoroughly cooked. The railroad company paid several hundred dollars and traffic was delayed for five hours.

Horse-Breeding in India.

Mr. Rayment of the Veterinary Department of the British Army read a curious and interesting paper the other evening before the Asiatic Society of Bombay, in which he showed how the business of horse-breeding in many districts practically had been destroyed by the tremendous increase in the export of wheat and cotton. He said that in places where formerly one could easily find fifty or twenty mares in a village, now none or only one or two exist, the reason being that more money is to be made out of grain, cotton, etc., than out of horse-rearing. The zemindar, alive to his own interests, sells his mares and puts his money into bullocks, well-digging, etc., to raise what will pay him best. If he could be induced to use his mares in the plough, in drawing water for irrigation, and so on, instead of the non-productive bullocks, an immense step would be taken in the right direction. For various reasons, the chief of which is his intense conservatism, nothing will persuade him to do this. The zemindar keeps his mare simply to breed from, and with the exception of leading her in a wedding procession, or occasionally riding her at a walk from one village to another, never uses her. So the sale of her produce has to cover the expenses of her keep and leave a margin of profit. As long as the grass costs nothing and grain but little, this is all very well, but now there is not sufficient fodder to be got off the land for the plough-bullocks, and grass must be bought. Grain too, has gone up in price. Thus, as the mare does nothing for her own keep, she becomes an expensive luxury instead of a remunerative animal, and is disposed of, and the zemindar, finding he has lost money, is very chary of breeding horses again. Hence horse-breeding is on the decline in India, owing mainly to economic causes.

STOMACH AND HEAD PAINS.

A REMEDY.

Women Are Subject to Both, on Account of Right Lacing.

From the Evening News, Newark, N. J.

One of the happiest women in this city is Mrs. George G. Reiss, of 29 Montgomery Street.

"No one to look at me now," said Mrs. Reiss to a reporter, "I would think for a moment that I was the doctor's girl. About three years ago I began to suffer from terrible pains in my stomach and it was almost impossible for me to do any work. Then I had severe headaches that almost distracted me and altogether I was in a very sad condition. Of course I wanted to be well again, and like most people in such cases, I consulted a doctor, spent money for medicine and took it faithfully. To my infinite regret I got no better, and another doctor was called in. More medicine was prescribed and this I took, but it did no good. Those terrible pains continued, and I was so miserable for some time that I thought of giving up. I could not be cured entirely, if at all. Pleasant news, wasn't it? Well, I continued to work about the house, and suffered untold agonies. I did not give up hope but did all I could to relieve my misery. Nothing gave me any relief, however, and I had begun to think that I must be abandoned, when, in reading the *Evening News*, I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised. This printed testimonial coming from a resident of this city led me to believe that I, too, might be benefited by these pills and without some misgivings I bought a box of them."

"Almost as soon as I began to take them I felt relieved and the first marked indication of improvement was when that tired, weary, don't-remember feeling left me. This was in itself something to be grateful for, but other and more pleasing results followed after I had taken more of the pills. My headaches ceased entirely and I felt my stomach troubled no more. Now once in a great while I have an occasional ache or a pain, but I know the cure. Out comes the Pink Pills, and after taking one or two of them, away the pain goes. It all seems so good to me that at times I can scarcely believe that it can be true and yet I know that it is. I had not used these Pink Pills I would still be suffering agonies such as few people do in this world."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

How Harry Found the Calf.

One evening little seven-year-old Harry started to hunt the cows in the wood pasture only a short distance from the house, and as he went past a clump of bushes he saw something that made his little heart jump for joy. What do you suppose it was? A dear little Jersey calf almost hidden from sight under the green leaves. "Oh, the dear little thing! I've found a little calf! I've found a little calf!" he cried, and he sat down by the little soft-eyed beauty, and lovingly stroked its silky ears, and patted it on the head, saying to himself, "Oh, if sister Nellie were only here; I am going to take it home; so get up little calf, you dear little thing." Just then something happened. Little mamma Jersey thought it was time to see if her baby was all safe, and when she found an hour boy sitting by the side of her little head and knocked poor little Harry around like a foot-ball for a moment, until he caught up a big stick, then he began to pay her back. He said afterwards he "would have brought that calf home or died." He drove the cow and calf home to the barnyard gate, where the other cows were waiting.

"Oysters are fatter this year than I ever saw before," said a restaurant oyster opener. "I don't know why, but usually the fatter an oyster is the poorer the flavor. This is because the fat oyster has generally been out of the water too long and has been fed. That is not wholly the reason this year. They are fatter anyhow."

An oyster is best on the half shell, about twenty-four to forty-eight hours after he is out of salt water. Eaten before that time they are apt to give cramps. Yes, the male oyster is the best, but we don't come across a male more than an average of once in fifty times."

A remarkable feat in telegraphy was recently performed in Australia, when the land lines between Broome, in West Australia, and Rockhampton, in Queensland, were joined, and direct messages were conveyed between the two places, which are 675 miles apart. Automatic repeaters were used, and these were placed at nine stations. The wires encircled nearly two-thirds of the Australian Continent, and this is believed to be the longest land telegraph connection that has ever been worked.—New York Journal.

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. IV.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1896.

NO. 16.

The trolley car in Philadelphia have reduced taxable property to the extent of \$1,000,000 worth of horses, but as the general net increase in the valuation for the year is \$13,000,000 the city has no complaint to make.

From Berlin comes the news that an anti-cholera serum has been discovered. Of course, after the anti-consumption serum was looked for. Now, suggests the New York World, an anti-cholera serum is in order, and a full assortment of anti-toothache serums.

The New York Sun observes: One of the noteworthy points in this year's shooting at Bisley was the good work done by the English smokeless powder called rifleite. The same powder also achieved excellent results at Roumania, where the noteworthy merit of it was that the specimen used had been kept a year and a half. The problem of smokeless powders seems to be solved.

Judge Ross in the United States District Court at Los Angeles, Cal., declared the Wright irrigation law unconstitutional. Under the Wright act bonds have been issued to the extent of \$50,000,000 and are held all over the United States and Europe. The decision invalidates \$50,000,000 of bonds of irrigation districts in which confirmation proceedings have been taken.

Says Harper's Weekly: "In this country alone the sales of bicycles for this year are estimated at half a million. The total number of bicycles in use is estimated at a million. These figures are mere guesses, but there is nothing incredible or improbable about them. It is certain that we are only at the beginning of what is called the bicycle craze, and the indications are that the craze is not getting ready to disappear, even if it is not getting ready, as is more likely to supersede all other methods of locomotion."

An English hat merchant once remarked that the state of his own trade enabled him to tell whether business generally was good or bad. The new hat is an article which the prosperous man desires and an unprosperous man can do without. Hence the frequency with which his customers renewed their headgear, was a good indication of the financial state of the people. If the remark applies equally well to this country, as it ought to do, business in the United States now is good, maintains the New Orleans Picayune. Many hat factories are active, some others are reported to be getting ready to go into operation and there has been some improvement in wages.

Canadian ship owners are very much exercised about the possible effect of the big Chicago drainage ditch on the navigation of the St. Lawrence river. The river has been falling very fast of late, and if it continues to do so for a short time, large vessels will be compelled to lighten part of their cargoes before they can reach Montreal. The average draft of the ocean steamships which frequent this port is a trifle more than twenty feet, though the class of ships such as the Parisian, Labrador, Vancouver, Mongolian, etc., draw considerably more. Now the water in the harbor registers twenty-six feet, five inches. For some time past a gradual decrease of about an inch a day has taken place. The low record last year was in November, when on the 30th the water reached twenty-five feet. The lowest in 1893 was on Nov. 27th, when the water attained a depth of twenty-seven feet two inches.

A revolt against world's fairs has been begun in France, and some of reasons advanced will appeal to the people of other countries. The first protest against the Paris exhibition of 1900 comes from the Municipal Council of Nancy. All the arguments against the scheme have been admirably summed up in a resolution. The people of Nancy are against the exposition because it does not appear to answer to any important national want. Statistics show that the former exhibitions have caused serious damages to trade, that even if it does bring money into Paris it will also bring a lot of unemployed and will raise the cost of living. Paris is itself a great permanent exhibition, and French industry has no interest in offering hospitality to foreign competitors at her own cost. It is inconsistent to hold a universal exhibition with a system of high tariffs. The preparation of the great exhibition must have an influence on home and foreign politics. A nation that devotes five years to organize a gigantic fête has its hands tied. Under the present financial circumstances the exhibition will cripple the future budgets.

THE MONEY PLANK.

HOW THE NATIONAL CONVENTION INTERPRETED IT.

A Member of the Democratic National Platform Committee Gives the Inside History of the Minneapolis Convention.

The Denver News publishes an editorial in which Mr. Thomas M. Patterson gives a full account of the action of the sub-committee on resolutions at the last Democratic national convention.

The sub-committee consisted of Mr. Dayard, Senators McPherson, Vilas and Daniels, John Atkins of Tennessee, L. F. Garrard of Georgia, Mr. Jones of Missouri and Mr. Patterson of Colorado. Mr. Patterson says:

"When the plank was first read and analyzed I suggested that it was uncertain and gave room to cavil about its meaning. To remove this uncertainty, I requested that the word 'free' be inserted before the words 'coinage of gold and silver,' etc. I distinctly stated that I would be content to omit the rate for such coinage, leaving that to congress; what I did want was the Democratic party clearly committed to true bimetallism.

Senators Vilas and McPherson opposed this and so did Mr. Bayard. Each gave his reason. It was not that they opposed free coinage, on the contrary, they favored it, but the word 'free' as applied to coinage was so liable to be misunderstood in the east and northeast that it would, through this ignorance, lose the party many votes, which should not be allowed. Mr. Bayard was particularly earnest in asserting his fealty to silver and told in graphic and pathetic language the services he had performed for the white metal.

Mr. Patterson says that after considerable discussion, Mr. Atkins, a professional bimetalist, offered the following substitute for the money plank:

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver for the owners thereof, without discrimination against either metal, or charge for mintage," etc.

"I realized in a moment," continues Mr. Patterson, "that it was a declaration for free coinage as clear as though the word 'free' was used a dozen times, but before committing myself I turned to Senators Vilas and McPherson and Mr. Bayard and asked:

"What do you think of it, gentlemen?" They indicated that they wished to consider it. He then conferred with Mr. Daniel who approved of the substitute and who said in response to the assertion that the other side would not accept it:

"Yes, they will; they are honorable gentlemen, and when they say they favor free coinage and would declare openly for it, but that the word 'free' is dangerous and will lose the party many votes in the east and northeast, they mean it. This amendment avoids their only objection and we should adopt it."

Mr. Daniel then urged the acceptance of the substitute and was much surprised when Senator Vilas announced that they had decided against accepting it, claiming that the original plank was a declaration for free silver.

Mr. Atkins also voted against the substitute.

Mr. Patterson stated that Mr. Whitney came to the committee-room and in answer to a question was told to have the word 'free' inserted in the monetary plank.

Mr. Patterson continued: "He studied the proposition a moment or two and in a very decided voice exclaimed: 'That's a vote getter!'"

They did not object to that. He called Senators Vilas and McPherson aside and talked with them quite earnestly for fully five minutes. He returned, apparently quite disappointed and said:

"It's no use, they object to the word 'free' because it is a very objectionable word in the northeast in connection with money, and to adopt it would lose the democracy in that section of the country."

I then explained the Atkins amendment, whereupon he again said:

"They will certainly consent to that. I think they will. That's a vote getter. I will talk to them about it."

Again he held an earnest conversation with the senators, when returning, looking more crestfallen than at first, he remarked:

"It's no use; they will consent to no change."

The fight before the full committee was reported in the press at the time. I advocated the amendment inserting the word 'free' in the plank. Mr. Bayard and Senator Vilas made several earnest speeches against it. The amendment was lost. I carried the amendment into the convention. It was again defeated. I became convinced that Senators Vilas and McPherson, with ex-Secretary of State Bayard, represented Mr. Cleveland's views and that they fully understood each other. The money plank was a trap with which to catch free coinage votes for Cleveland. I made up my mind I would not walk into the trap with my eyes open, and so as soon as possible I repudiated Mr. Cleveland and did what I could for General Weaver.

It is not thunder, but lightning, that kills. The gold-bugs make lots of noise—but the sharp, fierce lightning of an aroused labor vote will kill them off.

And now in a few days brave Tom Watson will again run up against the democratic counting machine in the 30th Georgia district.

BOYCOTTING BANK NOTES.

The Bankers Boycott the Money of the Constitution.

The boycott of national bank notes by the Knights of Labor is a good thing where a man has no notes nor any means of securing any. A free tender of notes in the smallest denominations would hardly be refused even by the most ardent advocate of the present alleged boycott. Little Rock Democrat (goldbug).

While we do not endorse boycotts in general, neither do we endorse the kind of cowardice (called humility) that turns the other cheek for another punch.

The bankers began the boycott, and turn about is fair play.

No doubt the bankers would also be willing to accept silver for silver certificates presented at the treasury if the secretary refused to pay them in gold.

Burning the greenbacks was somewhat worse than boycotting bank notes. And the open fight for the destruction of the few greenbacks still in existence is a boycott not only of the best money in existence—but is rebellion against the government of the United States.

The boycott of bank notes is only a protest against the special privilege granted to bankers of drawing interest on what they owe.

Bank notes are not money at all. The money that the bankers boycott is the money of the United States constitution and the decree of the greatest government on earth.

The boycott of the wage slaves against bank notes may not succeed as well as the boycott of coupon clippers against the money of the people—but the agitation will serve to show the world that bank notes are not money, not legal tender, and that banks themselves refuse to redeem their own notes, notwithstanding their demagogic wail for "sound money" and money redeemable in gold.

Let the good work go on. While the usury sharks are trying to arouse public opinion against the greenbacks, let us arouse the people against the bank notes, and have hereafter no other money but government money, and that of gold, silver and paper, full legal tender in the United States for all dues both public and private.

Who cares what Europe says? This is America.

Precedent for Non-Interest Bond.

"In 1745 Virginia was badly in need of money or a medium of exchange. A paper money bottomed on a special tax was issued, which afforded abundant relief, and as we learn from Jefferson, never depreciated a farthing in value. But a more marked instance of the value of money as an element of production is furnished by the experience of Pennsylvania during the present century. In 1841 the people of Pennsylvania were on the verge of bankruptcy. The state was unable to pay the wages of laborers for work done on the public works. There was no money, consequently trade and production were completely paralyzed. The state of Pennsylvania in this crisis issued \$3,100,000 of what were called relief notes, bearing simply a promise that they would be received by the treasury of the state in payment of all taxes and other obligations due the state."

"These notes were taken greedily." But the banks would like to have squelched them.

"Banks inserted in the front of their books an agreement that the depositors should receive on check the same kind of money he deposited, and then took these notes. They discounted paper with them. The wheels of industry were set in motion by these notes, which promised nothing but that they would be received in payments of state taxes. The state paid her domestic creditors, and these hastened to pay theirs or to supply their wants by purchases. Crops for which there had been no market, moved; the loom and the spindle were again heard; labor, lifted from despair, found work and wages, and with the great resources of Pennsylvania under full and free development, she was soon exporting more than she imported. Gold and silver flowed in upon us. 'We then were wise enough to know,' says William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, from whom this was first quoted, 'that it is labor, not gold and silver, that maintains the public credit.'—The People, Detroit, Mich.

Justice Brown, of the United States Supreme court, made a very wise observation when he said: 'If wealth will not respect the rules of common honesty in the use of its power, it will have no reason to expect moderation or discretion on the part of those who resist its encroachments.' Every one must see that corporate and concentrated wealth is growing more arrogant each year. The answer which the superintendent of the Illinois coal mine gave General Master Workman Sovereign, 'Let them starve and be damned,' the treatment of the Pullman employees; the blacklisting of railway men; the imprisonment of Debs; the income tax decision; the extortion and discrimination of railway corporations; the exactions of trusts, and numerous other violations of the rules of common honesty indicate that, while these wealthy institutions depend upon the law for support, they are by their example teaching the people to have as little respect for it as themselves. When this feeling becomes general where will the wealthy look for support? Without respect for law the law is powerless. Honest men cannot be hired to protect the property of tyrants and extortioners, and thieves and thugs will see no necessity for it when they once discover that they can appropriate the property without meeting with resistance. Plutocracy is, figuratively speaking, sawing the limb off between itself and the free which

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HOW FOOLISH MEN VOTE. The Farmer, Mechanic or Workman Who Votes for Either of the Old Parties Is Voting Bread, Meat, Clothes and Money Out of Reach of His Wife and Children.

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

SILVER MEN DEMAND AN ANSWER FROM DEMOCRATS.

Will They Give the People a Chance to Vote in '96 for a Democrat Who Is in Favor of the Free Coinage of Silver?

We anxiously inquire of the leaders of the silver men of the Democratic party, "do you intend to give the people of the United States a chance to vote in 1896, for a Democrat who is in favor of the coinage of silver upon the same terms and conditions which apply to the coinage of gold at the ratio of 16 to 1?" Real silver men make no point in regard to what party shall free this country from British financial rule, and they are determined to vote for no man who prefers British commercial supremacy to the rights of American citizens. If the Democracy will furnish them a candidate worthy of trust, they will loyally support him.

What we desire to know is, will the Democrats furnish such a man? If not, one will be selected and voted for in every State of the Union outside of the Democratic party. If the leaders of the silver men in the Democratic party suppose that the country will be satisfied with their position when they declare that they will submit the whole question to the Democratic convention of 1896 and abide the result, they are mistaken. If the cause of silver is of so little consequence that the leaders of the movement in favor of free coinage in the Democratic party, will turn gold bugs in case the gold combination controls the convention of 1896, it had better be dropped now. What inducement have honest silver men, who sever their party relations for the sake of the cause of the people, to follow leaders who say that they will join the enemy if the Democratic convention so decides? What the silver men want to know now is, whether the Democratic silver leaders have enlisted for the war, or whether they are ready to turn and rend the silver men after the manner of Carlisle, Hoke Smith, and Herbert for a sufficient consideration? The silver men cannot wait to see whether the Democratic convention will nominate a true American silver man for President, because in case that party does not nominate such a man, it will be too late to combine the forces in favor of American bimetallism in time for the election.

The intimation of several leading Democratic silver men and the assertion of others that in case they were captured by the goldites in the national convention they would desert the cause of silver and fight in the ranks of gold monometallism, has alarmed the silver men of the country. They are not willing to follow leaders who propose to desert the cause and turn their guns on them whenever the enemy takes them prisoners. They have seen too much of that kind of work. They remember that Carlisle, Herbert, Hoke Smith and hundreds of others who in times past, fought with them for the restoration of the money of the Constitution are now doing battle for creditor England to maintain the gold standard which England declares is essential to her commercial supremacy over the great republic of North America. If the Democratic leaders of the silver forces are prepared to do as Carlisle, Herbert, and Smith have done when the leaves and fishes come into sight, we give them warning now that we shall appeal to all honest Democrats and all honest Republicans who love their country better than the spoils of office or the smiles of the rich, to come with us and do battle for the rights of the American people. The true silver men in this country are determined to have a party which is true to American interests, and opposed to gold monopoly. They appeal to the silver leaders of the Democratic party to say whether they are acting in good faith, or whether they expect to submit the cause of the country to a national convention which will be governed by the same influences as all preceding conventions have been, and whether they intend to expose the cause of the people to the danger of being sold out to an alien gold trust?

The Democratic national convention of 1892 refused to permit the word "free" to go into the platform.

The east is solid against it, and every delegate from that section will vote in opposition to a free silver plank, or candidate. The democracy of Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska have already declared against free silver and will vote that way in the national convention.

Other southern and western states will follow and the free silver forces will go down in the national convention.

Then, what? The leaders who want the offices will curl upon the floor and submit to the dictation of the goldbugs.

They will expect the masses to follow their example, and will lead harmony in the party as an excuse for their cowardly surrender.

The convention will nominate a gold bug. The Republicans will nominate a gold bug. The free silver men in both old parties will vote for him and the cause of free silver will be put off for another four years, when something like the same plan will be again adopted, of dividing the free silver vote, and thus defeating the cause of the people. There are perhaps in the Democratic party three million voters who favor the free coinage of silver, but they can't control its action and so far that party has done as much if not more against the cause of free silver than the Republican party.

There are perhaps two million free silver voters in the Republican party, but they can't control it, and their votes neutralize two million of the free silver Democratic votes. There are two million free silver votes in the Populist party. One million of these are neutralized by the one million free silver votes left in the Democratic party, and really out of some twelve million voters, of which seven million are for free silver, not more than a million can be utilized.

Now why can't these forces be brought together?

Simply because the people are disposed to listen to a few men who want office, and see that to stick to the party is the only way to get it.

THE TRAP SET.

And the Voters Let Like Sheep to the Slaughter.

The Washington free silver conference has been held and the trap is now set to lead the free silver voters into the goldbug camp. It is all to be done under the plea of harmony in the party. We warn the democratic voters that this is the plan to be pursued. It is now being carried out by the men who want office in the democratic party. The salaries is the pay they expect in return for their services. They are endeavoring to make the people believe that they can secure the adoption of a free silver plank in the platform, and the nomination of a free silver man as candidate for president at the next national convention. Many democratic voters believe that already. If they could do this it might be consistent for democrats to remain with their own party. But can they do it? The chances are all against them.

When the question came up in the last congress a majority of democratic congressmen and senators voted against free silver.

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Simply because the people are disposed to listen to a few men who want office, and see that to stick to the party is the only way to get it.

Rest here, distressed by poverty no more; Here find that calm thou gav'st so oft before; Sleep, undisturb'd, within this peaceful shrine; Till angels wake thee with a note like thine.

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FOR A THIRD TERM.

COCKRELL AND OTHERS DECLARE THAT GROVER WANTS IT.

Whitney's Proselyting, Ostensibly for Himself, Is Really in the Interest of His Former Chief—Extreme Modesty of the President.

Senator Cockrell says he is not afraid to talk politics, and not afraid to oppose the fourth nomination of Mr. Cleveland. He is convinced that Mr. Cleveland wants the nomination. He said the other day:

"Cleveland wants a nomination again. I was laughed at by some people for saying this two years ago. It is coming true, however, very fast. Cleveland will be after a nomination in 1896. Every sign and indication points to it."

"Senator Morgan says the same thing," it was suggested.

"Not only Senator Morgan, but many others besides say it," continued Senator Cockrell. "I mentioned my belief that Cleveland would be after a third term to a friend one day—prominent democrat he was. He scoffed at the idea. Not many weeks ago something occurred which opened his eyes a bit. He chanced to be in conversation with a cabinet officer. The talk was on politics and rambled about very generally. 'Who are the democrats going to nominate for the presidency?' queried my friend.

"Why," said the cabinet officer, 'I don't see as we can do any better than to run the old man. Cleveland is the natural candidate as things shape up.' 'My friend came back and told me that from the ready tone of calm assurance wherewith the cabinet officer mentioned Cleveland for a third term he showed that the whole business had very evidently been discussed and agreed to. For myself,' continued the senator, 'I've no doubt of Cleveland's intention to run. He believes he would be elected. The question, if any exists in his mind, turns on the subject of the nomination. If he is satisfied that he can get the nomination you may be sure he will be a candidate.'

It is remarked as passing strange that the belief entertained and expressed by many democrats, such as Cockrell, Morgan and others, that Mr. Cleveland desires a third term, and is now striving to compass it, does not bring a denial from some friends of the president. Those close to him who speak of the matter at all observe that he is the logical candidate, and no one intimates that he is out of the range of possibilities or probabilities.

There is a wonderful unanimity among those in position to gain some information regarding the situation, in estimating the Whitney strength. Mr. is mustering anti-administration friends and inducing them to come into his tent under the insinuations that he is after the nomination. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Cleveland agreed on this program soon after the beginning of the administration, and the first step in the direction of carrying it out was the announcement by Mr. Whitney that he would make no recommendations for or against any man, and giving out the intimation that they had parted company. This was done, as intimated, for the purpose of throwing Mr. Whitney with those who would be displeased with the administration and enable him to handle them at the next national convention.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

That was a remarkable honor bestowed on Cleveland when the Bank of England hung his portrait on the walls. Oh, yes, that was more honorable than to be president. Senator Stewart says:

"The fidelity with which Mr. Cleveland has served creditor England is appreciated by bondholders and money changers throughout the world. His success in compelling congress at the extra session to surrender the constitutional right of the government to coin money and regulate the value thereof has made him, in the estimation of creditor England, a peer of John Sherman himself. This statement is proved by the exhibition in the Bank of England of the portrait of Mr. Cleveland side by side with the original English statesman from Ohio."

It is well to bear in mind the fact that a fight was made against the nomination of Grover Cleveland in 1892, and threats made to bolt the convention if a free silver democrat was not nominated. Cleveland had at that time a clear record of hostility to silver. He had in two of his messages during his former term recommended to congress the suspension of the coinage of silver. But he was nominated. A platform was adopted that meant nothing in particular and everything in general. And the free silverites voted for him. No one bolted the convention, and the result was that the only law we had for coining silver, was repealed. Under the administration of the democratic party, in behalf of harmony, we are on the down-grade road to the hell of party as fast as we ever got there under republican rule. When you hear a man talk about voting a goldbug ticket in the interest of party harmony put him down for a man who would sink his country for the sake of an office.

We are told by the plutocrats that the distress of the people cannot be relieved by legislation. If this is true why do they want legislation? Why did they ask to be relieved from the income tax? Why did they ask for the demonetization of silver? Why do they ask to be free from taxation on their bonds? Why do they ask the exclusive privilege of issuing paper money? Why do they ask for franchises that are worth millions of dollars? Why do they keep a horde of paid lobbyists at our national and state legislatures to influence legislation? But we might even the whole thing up by asking them to pay the cost of their own legislation.

It is not a contest of politicians for office that concerns the people, but a contest for good government. A platform calling each other fools will never do anybody any good except the political bosses who make fools of the people. Cool down—put ice on your head if necessary—and think, instead of spewing bile.

It is for the mutual benefit of all the farmers and workmen of the United States that we hope to solve the problem of better government.

The people should discuss their mutual interests like gentlemen, not like prize-fighters.

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It is for the mutual benefit of all the farmers and workmen of the United States that we hope to solve the problem of better government.

"Too Feeble To Be Cured"
of RHEUMATISM or DYSPEPSIA.

Nonsense! That's a doctor's excuse.

Justice Lowe, of Ridgeway, Mich., was a Rheumatic sufferer over 75 years old—"too old to expect a cure," so they said. He took

DR. C. C. ROC'S
Liver, Rheumatic and Neuralgic CURE

and is on his feet again, going about the country well and sound.

Remarkable case, you say. All cases where this remedy is used are remarkable. It's a remarkable medicine.

It cleanses the blood of acid—makes a torpid liver active. Testimonial below:

Having tried Dr. C. C. Roc's Liver, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Cure in my practice, I find it an excellent remedy in habitual constipation, indigestion and dyspepsia.

DR. J. C. POMEROY,
Pine Bluff, Ark.

Ask Your Druggist or Merchant For It.

CULLEN & NEWMAN,
Sole Proprietors,
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

FOR SALE BY E. W. BELL & CO

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager

COLUMBIANA, OCT. 10, 1895.

The Lowndes county schools have stolen the money belonging to the white children of north Alabama, but Advertiser don't condemn it.

Cleveland will issue in a short while another batch of bonds in order to continue the glorious prosperity that is over whelming the country.

Cleveland has issued 162 million dollars of bonds since he was inaugurated President. Is that the kind of prosperity the democratic party promised?

The man who votes for either of the old parties endorse the financial policy that Thos. Jefferson condemned, and that has concentrated the wealth of the country in the hands of the few.

A forty million deficit is a strong evidence of the wisdom and financial ability of Grover Cleveland, but the poor helpless democrats didn't do it, the everlasting republicans is to blame, so says the wise editor of the Montgomery Advertiser.

Judge Coffee of Lowndes county has been boasting recently of his ability to stuff ballot boxes and the democratic news papers are praising him as the most suitable man in the State to be nominated for State Auditor. The Advocate thinks they are right, if rascality is to be rewarded a more desirable man could not be found in the state.

The centralization of wealth is an alarming feature of our present civilization. Twenty five thousand men are worth more than all the balance of the 70 millions of people in our boasted republic; and yet nine out of every ten democratic and republican papers in the United States endorse the financial policy that has brought all this about.

If a man should lie to you for 25 years in season and out of season would you not lose confidence in him? Well that is the position of the two old parties they have each in turn promised relief, and the farmer has seen his products go down year after year, the mechanic and laborers are on the edge of bankruptcy and yet thousands of them are still following the leadership of the very men who have worked for their impoverishment.

The cost of running the government in 1860 was only about two dollars per capita, and the laws were promptly enforced and the affairs of the government honestly and economically administered. The population at that time was 31 million, and the expenditures about 63 millions dollars. Let us contrast this with the expenditures under the wise, patriotic, and able (?) administration of the great Grover I. In 1894 with a population of 70 million, the expenditures aggregating about 500 million dollars, or about three times as much per capita as it was in 1860. This is a specimen of democratic economy.

THE SIGNS.

It is remarkable with what unanimity the old party papers are boasting "Pet" Caffee of Lowndes for Auditor. The word seems to have gone out all along the line, and there is no end of good things being said in his behalf. Even that class of papers like the Montgomery Journal, with an ostensible profession for a free vote and a fair count, coddles Caffee under its wing and feeds him on sweet words.

This is all very significant to our mind. In the campaign next year, there will be no attempt by the democrats to disguise the purpose to carry the election by the black belt methods. On the contrary they will proclaim, justify and defend it. All of the blatant demagogues in the State will be enlisted and set to work to manufacture fictitious race prejudices and antipathies—to stir afresh the latent fires into life. "White supremacy," will be the watchword, and "down with the nigger" the slogan for battle. They know that the public conscience is being quickened and they realize that only an appeal to race prejudices can so blind it as to enable them to carry once more the banner of fraud to victory over the prostrate form of Honor, Justice and Truth. The most crafty and blood-thirsty ballot box stuffers will be sent to the front, and the people will be appealed to amid a pyrotechnic display of passion and hate to strike for their alters and their fires, and the green graves of their sires against negro domination," and to defeat this imaginary bugaboo, insidiously teach that the end justifies the means." O Lord when will this cruel farce have an end?—Living Truth.

Why is it that the Sherman-Rothschild manipulators were able to convert the debts of continental Europe and the United States from obligations payable in gold, silver or paper, into gold obligations without attracting public attention? Because the Rothschild combination had vast experience in the business. Their success in converting the four thousand million of the Napoleonic war, which was worth from thirty to forty cents on the dollar into gold obligations, not only made the name of Rothschild more potent than all others throughout Europe, but created such a combination of capital as to make it almost irresistible, even before it repeated it, in the United States, by converting greenback obligations into coin and coin obligations into gold obligations which ruined the prosperity of the great Republic. It was the experience of the Rothschild combination and of the subservient American politicians which took advantage of the vast indebtedness of the country growing out of the war and changed all existing contracts for the payment of gold, paper or silver into contracts payable in gold alone. Although the crime of 1873 is probably the greatest crime of the century it was not by any means the first crime of that character perpetrated by the Rothschild combination. Their first great crime was the confiscation of the property of the middle classes of Great Britain by converting the British debt immediately after the Napoleonic wars into gold obligations. The device of converting obligations payable in cheap money into obligations payable in dear money is the oldest and the most effective weapon of money sharks to devour the substance of the people.—Silver Knight.

MONEY.

Belongs To The Public School.

Editor Journal:

The Birmingham Tribune, the state organ of the peoples party, has recently given circulation to a statement made by Mr. J. C. Fonville, concerning the relation ratio of school children in different localities, that demands more than the incidental notice accorded to it by the Birmingham State and perhaps a few other papers.

In that statement the extraordinary showing is made that in some school districts in Lowndes county, a much larger number of children within the school age, has been returned by township trustees than there are inhabitants of all ages. Can this be true? If so, the charge of official corruption is raised, and it only remains to be

seen how wide is its scope. If not, then it is due not only to those Lowndes county officials but to the public that the truth shall be known.

If we divest ourselves of political partiality, it is fair to infer that the author of this charge had some official data upon which to base it, otherwise its reputation would hardly have been confined to a mere sarcastic mention by the state.

If the charge is literally true, will the state superintendent interfere, to the end that justice may be done to the other communities? The people of the white counties may tolerate the amassing of fictitious negro majority in Lowndes county in elections, but it is not likely that they will submit to a fraudulent appropriation of the money to which their white children are entitled, to the little negroes of Lowndes county, without a protest that will be heard from one end of the state to the other. It is but natural that Crenshaw and Butler, which with their 9,019 children enrolled, together get \$11,329, which Lowndes with her 4,632 children (fictitiously increased to 19,740) gets \$15,332 of the public school money, should complain of the inequality; and why should not St. Clair be the next to call upon Supt. Turner for a revision of the enumeration, in the interest of her white children? And will he consider his full duty performed when he shall have ordered a revision of the census in Lowndes? A comparison of school enumerations and the census of 1890 may disclose discrepancies in other communities that would be worth investigating.

Justice.

Every man having a beard should keep it an even and natural color, and if it is not so already, use Buckingham's Dye and appear tidy.

State of Ala. Probate Court Shelby County, July 29 1895.

Daniel McLeod, deceased Estate of.

This day came T. M. Jones and Ann Jones, Administrators of said estate, and filed their application in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of dividing; and upon the ground that said land cannot be equitably divided and for the further purposes of paying debts: upon the ground that the personal property is insufficient therefor; it is ordered that 9th day of September be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

Hearing of above continued to Sept. 16, 1895. Hearing of above continued to Sept. 21st, 1895.

John S. Leeper, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala. Sept. 5th, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James M. Hale against James F. Richards for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 21,314, dated April 24th 1888, upon the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 8, Township 21 south range 2, west, in Shelby County, Alabama with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at Columbiana Ala. before W. R. A. Milner on the 2nd day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

H. Parcell, Register.
L. W. Hunter, Receiver.

State of Ala. In Probate Shelby county, court Shelby, Co. Sept. 19th, 1895.

In Re Estate of John Lawley, deceased. This day came D. F. Fonburg, Administrator de bonis non of said estate and filed his petition in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of dividing; and upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided among the heirs and distributees of said estate without a sale thereof for that purpose. It is ordered that the 11th, day of November 1895, be appointed a day for hearing such applications, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest same if they think proper.

John S. Leeper, Judge of Probate.

Tax Collector's Notice.

I will be present at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the state and county taxes for the year 1895. Additional cost after the 1st of January. On all taxes not paid by the 1st of January 8 per cent interest will be charged. The Tax Assessor will be with me on both rounds. Tax books will positively be closed by March 1, 1896.

FIRST ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, October 14.
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, October 15.
Dogwood, beat 4, Wednesday, October 16.
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, October 17.
Calera, beat 3, Friday, October 18.
Helena, beat 6, Saturday, October 19.
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, October 21.
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, October 22.
Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, October 23.
Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, October 24.
Longview, beat 7, Friday, October 25.
Columbiana, beat 1, Monday, October 28.
Spring Creek, beat 2, Tuesday, October 29.
Shelby, beat 1, Wednesday, October 30.
Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, November 4.
Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, November 5.
Vincent, beat 15, Wednesday, November 6.
Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, November 7.
Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, November 8.
Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, November 9.
Martin's, beat 8, Monday, November 11.

SECOND ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, November 18.
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, November 19.
Aldrich, beat 4, Wednesday, November 20.
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, November 21.
Calera, beat 3, Friday, November 22.
Helena, beat 6, Saturday, November 23.
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, November 25.
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, November 26.
Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, November 27.
Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, November 28.
Longview, beat 7, Friday, November 29.
Columbiana, beat 1, Thursday, December 5.
Spring Creek, beat 2, Friday, December 6.
Shelby, beat 1, Saturday, December 7.
Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, December 9.
Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, December 10.
Vincent, beat 16, Wednesday, December 11.
Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, December 12.
Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, December 13.
Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, December 14.
Martin's, beat 8, Monday, December 16.

Will be at Columbiana from December 19th to the last day of December, except the 25th.

A. F. SMITH,
Tax Collector Shelby County.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

I will attend at the following places at the times named below for the purpose of assessing the state and county taxes for the year 1896. After my second round fees will be charged on all assessments received. Parties not giving in by May 1, 1896, the date fixed by law, will have a penalty of 10 per cent added to their assessment. The tax collector will be with me on both rounds.

FIRST ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, October 14.
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, October 15.
Dogwood, beat 4, Wednesday, October 16.
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, October 17.
Calera, beat 3, Friday, October 18.
Helena, beat 6, Saturday, October 19.
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, October 21.
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, October

22.
Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, October 23.
Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, October 24.
Longview, beat 7, Friday, October 25.
Columbiana, beat 1, Monday, October 28.
Spring Creek, beat 2, Tuesday, October 29.
Shelby, beat 1, Wednesday, October 30.
Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, November 4.
Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, November 5.
Vincent, beat 16, Wednesday, November 6.
Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, November 7.
Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, November 8.
Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, November 9.
Martin's, beat 8, Monday, November 11.

SECOND ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, November 18.
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, November 19.
Aldrich, beat 4, Wednesday, November 20.
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, November 21.
Calera, beat 3, Friday, November 22.
Helena, beat 6, Saturday, November 23.
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, November 25.
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, November 26.
Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, November 27.
Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, November 28.
Longview, beat 7, Friday, November 29.
Columbiana, beat 1, Thursday, December 5.
Spring Creek, beat 2, Friday, December 6.
Shelby, beat 1, Saturday, December 7.
Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, December 9.
Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, December 10.
Vincent, beat 16, Wednesday, December 11.
Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, December 12.
Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, December 13.
Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, December 14.
Martin's, beat 8, Monday, December 16.

J. H. HAMMOND,
Tax Assessor Shelby County.

Notice No. 16,282.

Notice For Publication.
Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., August 24, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on October 12th, 1895, viz: Thomas A. Williams, Homestead entry, No. 22,287, for the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 28, Tp. 20 south of range 2 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. W. Miner, James M. Luguire, Noel M. Thomas, John W. Armstrong, all of Pelham, Ala. H. PURCELL, Register.

R. M. Leonard } In Circuit
vs } Court Shelby
Gillie Godard & Co. } Co., Ala.

Whereas R. M. Leonard, as plaintiff in said cause, has obtained an attachment out of this court, issued on the 24th day of April 1894, against the estate of the said Gillie Godard & Co., as defendants, which attachment has been duly levied by serving garnishment on attachment upon J. M. Horton and J. L. Harless, notifying them to make answer as therein required; and whereas it appears that the Gillie Godard & Co., defendants as aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of Alabama, and reside at Tonawanda in the State of New York, now, therefore, the said Gillie Godard & Co., wherever they may reside, are hereby notified of said attachment and the levy thereof as aforesaid.

Witness my hand this 7th day of August 1892.

Wm. R. A. Milner,
Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Half Rates to Boston and Return.

For the 26th TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS at BOSTON, MASS., August 26—30th, the SOUTHERN RAILWAY will sell tickets at ONE Fare for the round trip; Tickets will be good until September 10th, but upon application to Ticket Agent of Terminal Line at BOSTON, they will be extended until September 30th, 1895.

For detailed information apply to any Agent of the Southern Railway.

King of all Bicycles. **The Monarch** Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted. Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.

5 Styles

Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

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Retail Salesroom, 280 Wabash Ave. Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

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The Greatest Southern System. The Standard Railway of the South.

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Pullman Dining and Sleeping Car service unequalled in the South.

W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent, Washington D. C.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

—PUBLISHED BY—

The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - General Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Dollar a Year. Six Months, 50c. Three Months, 25c

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the People's Advocate and Constitution, both for \$1.50

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No. 1. Farm Harness. \$24.50
No. 119 Road Wagon. \$27
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Have sold to consumers for 20 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Buggies and Harness this way. Ship with price tags to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Write for free catalogue. Why pay an Agent \$100.00 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

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Spring Wagons, \$35 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$50 to \$60. Surreys, \$10 to \$140. same as sell for \$150 to \$180. Top Buggies at \$42. Wagonettes, sold at \$75. Finest at \$75 to \$100. Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts.

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are all No. 1. Occasional Leather.
Single \$8 to \$20. Double Buggy, \$18 to \$25. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets, 2 per cent. off for cash with order. 6c per line. Traded Catalogue free. Address

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Sheet Music 10c I Can and will save you money.

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

E. E. FORBES,
Anniston, Ala.,

Saved His Life BY USING AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL



"When my adopted son was seven years of age, he had as severe a cough as I ever knew anyone to suffer from. He coughed incessantly, and spit up blood. I tried everything I could think of, but he constantly grew worse, and I feared the poor little fellow would surely die. At last, I gave him Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, being recommended to do so by the physician. This medicine gave the child speedy relief and effected a permanent cure." Mrs. M. E. DEBART, Liberty, Texas.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published - Every - Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, OCT. 10, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

E. W. Bell, of Blocton, spent a few days in city this week.

Mm R. A. Milner, paid Montgomery a flying visit Tuesday.

Miss Lucy Backus, of Birmingham, was in town last week.

A. P. Longshore, Esq., made a trip to Coosa County this week.

Miss Emma Looney spent Sunday with home folks, near Fayetteville.

Dr. Jesse DuBose, of Atlanta, is visiting friends and relatives here this week.

Commissioners Davis, Walker, Powers and McGowan were all on hand Monday looking well.

W. A. Tallant, is on the streets again and seems to be almost recovered from his severe illness.

Mess. James Seale and Archie Crumpler, of Childersburg, were in the city Sunday and Monday.

Commissioners Court convened Monday in its regular term for the transaction of the county's business.

H. C. DuBose, returned home last week from an extended visit to relatives in North Alabama.

Misses Mertie Swain and Annie McMillain, left last Friday to enter the the Livingston Female College.

Curtis Cannon, the insurance man from Sylacauga, was shaking hands with his many friends on our streets Wednesday.

There seems to be quite a number of applications for the position of overseer of the poor house and farm of Shelby County this time.

E. W. Bell & co., have moved their stock of goods from the Brown building into the Elliott building on the corner of College and Main streets.

Just as we go to press we learn of the death of Miss Birdie Teague, daughter of D. E. B. Teague. Miss Teague had been an invalid for several months and while her death was expected, it was quite a blow to her many friends.

Confusion as to the choice of a blood-purifier is unnecessary. There is but one best Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood-purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

To remove the constipation habit, the only safe treatment is a course of Ayer's Pills, followed by a laxative diet. Most other cathartics do more harm than good, therefore leading physicians recommend Ayer's Pills, especially as a family physic.

MARRIED: On yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Miss Lizzie Biddick of Shelby Ala., to Bremond Bristow Rev. C. L. Herring officiating. The bride is one of Shelby's fairest daughters, while the groom is among the most popular young men of the county. The happy couple left on 12 o'clock Southern train for Atlanta and other points East. The Advocate extends congratulation.

Weldon, Ala., Oct. 5th, 1895.

The Shelby county Farmer's Alliance will hold its next meeting at Bold Spring on Friday and Saturday 18th, and 19th, of Oct. 1895. All primaries are requested to be represented whether in good standing or not. Dues (65) sixty five cents per male member for one quarter.

A. F. Carden,
Sec. S. C. F. A.

To Trustees of Schools.

I can now safely say, that the dividend sheet, will not reach county Supt. before Nov. 1st.

The above is an extract from a letter of State Superintendent dated Sept. 17th. I think it will be of no avail for Trustees to hold their school meetings until they know the amount of funds for their townships. The same law which says they shall meet and locate their schools, also says they shall at the same time apportion the money to these schools as located. I think it best that Trustees call their school meetings Oct. 28th, giving due and timely notice (10 days previous) in three public places in your township. Be very explicit and clear in locating your schools, dividing the funds with these schools and arranging for transfers. Keep a full copy of your meeting and furnish me a copy.

Very Respt,
T. A. Huston.

The Columbiana Literary Society met on last Friday evening at the residence of Rev. C. W. O'Hara, and the program as arranged at the last meeting was executed to the credit of all participants, but on account of the unavoidable absence of two or three who were to take part was rendered very short. After the literary exercises were completed the society was favored by a short but very enjoyable and instructive talk by Mr. O'Hara, after which the society adjourned to meet on Friday evening, Oct. 18th at the residence of Mr. J. W. Johnsons. The society earnestly desires that all the active and as many of the honorary members as possible be present that we may make the society a grand success.

H. C. DuBose,
Cor. Sec'y.

Executive Committee Meeting.

The executive committee of the People's Party is hereby called to meet at Columbiana on Saturday November 9th. Business of importance will come before the committee and a full meeting is requested.

John W. Pitts,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE.

Beat 1. Henry Parker, J. E. Dykes, John A. West.

Beat 2. J. M. Connell, J. W. Miles, Willis Connell.

Beat 3. J. B. Randall, Jap. Holcombe, C. A. M. Istead.

Beat 4. N. N. Abbott, John Fancher, Dr. H. W. Harrison.

Beat 5. W. H. Sturdevant, Jim Doss.

Beat 6. W. D. Lacy, J. B. Griffin, George Wyatt.

Beat 7. Anderson Leonard, C. W. Wooton, H. B. Nabors.

Beat 8. A. F. Carden, L. R. Kendrick, John Harper.

Beat 9. J. Stone, R. A. O'Hara, E. W. Holland.

Beat 10. J. L. Anderson, I. C. Shrader, Geo. Glaze.

Beat 11. J. M. Spearman, F. P. Day.

Beat 12. I. W. Johnson, W. N. Gilbert, J. M. Allen.

Beat 13. J. P. Pearson, L. R. Creider, W. T. Cox.

Beat 14. R. J. Byers, Z. Isbell.

Beat 15. R. J. Garrett.

Beat 16. A. E. McCraw, T. M. Clinkscales, G. W. Glaze.

Beat 17. O. Cost, Geo. Butler, Dr. O'Bar.

Providence Blows.

Health very good.

Fall has made its appearance at last.

Mr. James Walton paid Lynch a flying visit last week.

Miss Vannie Aldrich is visiting friends at Lynch this week.

Mr. J. Burgess and wife were pleasant visitors here last week.

Messrs. Hubbard Dykes and Will Lyon were in our community Sunday.

Ha, ha! we believe Mr. J. S. E. does mean business as he was seen on last fifth Sunday helping his best girl wash dishes with his Sunday handkerchief, you must have been excited Jonnie.

Old Maid.

NOTICE.

Special Term of Circuit Court
Beginning December 9, 1895.

State of Alabama,
Shelby County.

Whereas, I George E. Brewer, Judge of the circuit court of said state and county, am of the opinion that a special term of the circuit court in Shelby county is necessary, and that the public good requires such special term of said court for the trial and disposal of civil causes now pending in said court. Now, therefore, I George E. Brewer as Judge of the 7th judicial circuit of Alabama, and of the circuit court of Shelby county, in said state, do hereby order that a Special term of the circuit court of said county shall be held at the court house in Columbiana, in said county, beginning on Monday the 9th day of December, 1895 and continuing two weeks unless the business before said court at said term is sooner disposed of. The order of business at said special term shall be the following named civil causes, now pending in said court to be taken up and tried on the order named, to wit:

No. 6334, W. K. Kornish & W. M. Bouldin vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.

No. 6335, W. K. Kornish, W. M. Bouldin and J. T. Tarwater vs The Shelby Manufacturing and Improvement Co.

No. 6339, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

No. 6380, J. P. Spencer vs Richard Tunney.

No. 6384, Ransom Lucas vs Minnie J. Hardy as admx. and Minnie Hardy and Jno Black.

No. 6409, W. B. Hubbard vs Longshore & Strickland.

No. 6414, Longshore & Strickland vs E. B. Nelson, W. B. Hubbard & John Hall.

No. 6487, J. L. Tinney vs Joe Glass & L. F. Caldwell.

No. 6500, J. H. Cooney & E. P. Gates, vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.

No. 6507, M. C. Gilbert vs Collins Brasher & Mrs. Amanda McDaniel.

No. 6520, J. A. Montgomery vs Allen & Duke.

No. 6522, W. G. Parker vs Chas. F. Elliott, T. C. Elliott & C. M. Elliott.

No. 6524, Jas. H. Gunn vs James D. Hardy & Louisa Hardy.

No. 6542, Lula J. Dyke vs Robert Cosper.

No. 6569, Tyre W. Whatley as Adms. de bonis non vs Zenida Coal Co.

No. 6572, Talladega Merchandise Co. vs Claude N. Pitts.

No. 6573, L. F. Elliott vs W. A. Parker.

No. 6579, Elliott & Bliss vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als as Building committee.

No. 6580, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

No. 6583, Simpson Mercantile & Lumber Co. vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als Trustees, W. B. Brown et als committee.

No. 6612, Malsby & Avery vs Pitts & Norris et als.

No. 6609, Socrates J. May vs Tilman Reams et als.

No. 6613, T. J. Reams vs Socrates J. May.

No. 6623, M. Siegel vs Jno. W. Pitts et al.

At said special term such other business as may be before the court will be transacted.

It is further ordered that no criminal cases shall be tried at said term and that no Grand Jury shall be summoned for the same.

It is further ordered that thirty days' notice of such special term and of the order in which the business of the court will be transacted thereat shall be given by advertisement in some newspaper published in said county, and that all witnesses in the cases to be tried at said term be subpoenaed thereto, and that all process relating to the business of said term be made returnable to it.

It is further ordered that the clerk of said court forthwith notify the jury commissioners of said county, that the special term of said court has been ordered, that the said commissioners may draw a petit jury of thirty persons for each of said weeks of said term; and that the clerk of said court and the sheriff of said county do and perform all other things required by law for the proper organization of said court at said term. Done at Columbiana in the County of Shelby this October 4th, 1895.

GEORGE E. BREWER,
Judge of 7th Circuit of Ala.

A Truly Moral Show.

The Great Walter L. Main Shows are announced to appear at Columbiana in all their vast entirety on Thursday Oct. 24 and for one day only, giving two complete performances, afternoon and evening. All of our exchanges, speak in the highest terms of this great amusement enterprise, and the many "rough hangers-on" which are so frequently found with large shows are made conspicuous by their absence. There is not a game of chance of any kind permitted on or around the grounds. All the attaches are gentlemen, and there is not a loud or profane word sp. ken. It is worth coming miles to see, and takes place daily at 10 a. m. rain or shine.

The poor house was let for the ensuing year by commissioners about Wednesday. William Davis the present occupant being the fortunate applicant.

RUND'S THE PEOPLES FIRM. Have YOU Ever Been In Our NEW STORE?

It's Light, Roomy, Airy, and as well
STOCKED in its Different Departments As
ANY IN THE CITY.

The following figures for our AUGUST sales will disclose facts that will save

\$\$ Dollars \$\$

For you and all our Customers.

Our Shoe Department is being Filled up with Bargains, we GUARANTEE every pair as we represent them to you, Or your Money back. During our August Sales we will close out a lot of Summer OPERA TOE SLIPPERS and OXFORD TIES regardless of what they cost.

MILLINERY

Ladies Straw sailors in white and black, only 13c. Remainder of Leghorns, Flats and other shapes at half their former figure.

Silk Umbrellas And Parasols

At your own price. To close out for the season we are offering for August a lot of beautiful natural Wood Handles carefully selected sticks and heavy all Silk Umbrellas formerly selling at \$2.50 to \$3.00 now selling to everybody at \$1.35.

Dress Goods

Closing out for the season a lot of Summer dress goods regardless of the original cost for these goods, as we do not intend to carry them over, for another season.

Prices on goods cut into Flinders.

Lower Than elsewhere or your Money Refunded.

Prices talk, and the people talk prices. We are headquarters on Dress Goods and Millinery. Thousands of woman who take pleasure in money saving are finding it out, after they get through shopping at the most Popular Priced House in the city. Call and see us, you won't begrudge the time spent.

RUND'S, The PEOPLE'S Firm,

1030 NOBLE ST.
ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

WASH GOODS.

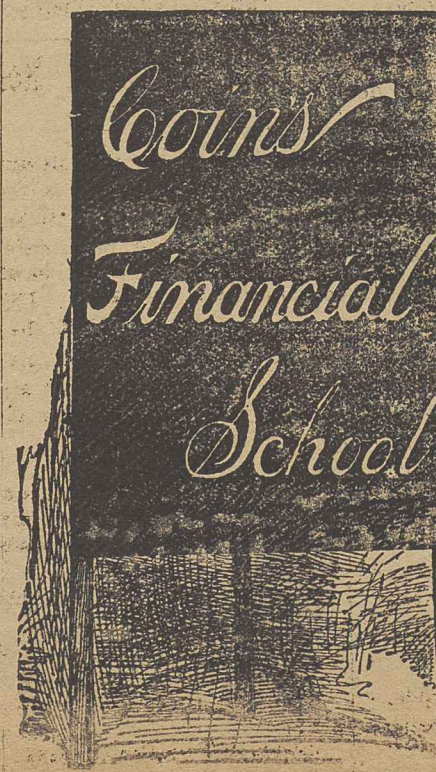
THE BEST STYLES COME OUT LATE IN THE

SEASON.

We are now showing the latest in ORGANDIES, DIMITIES, LAWNS AND CREPONS.

W. T. WILLSON,

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

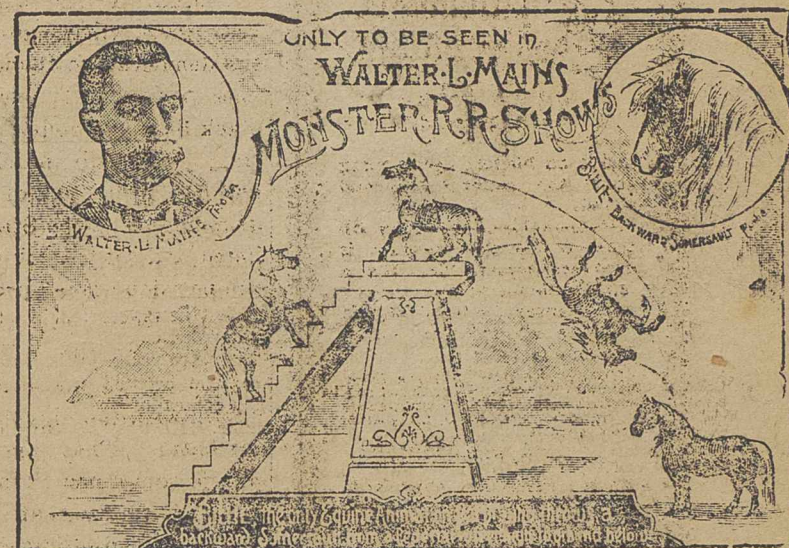


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News
Dealers

WALTER L. MAIN'S GRANDEST And Best Shows On Earth

Coming in all its vast entirety, for one day only, at
COLUMBIANA, ALA. Thursday Oct. 24th
Presenting Wonders, Feats and Features from every Known Land,
Making in one monster amusement the

GREATEST SHOWS, ALL TOLD, BENEATH THE SUN.



Athletic Sports and Pastimes of the Ancient Ages -
A Royal Roman Hippodrome
26 Kinds of Soul stirring Races
Scores of Dens of Rare Wild Beasts.

5 Bands of Soloists. 10 Kinds of Music. Hundreds of People.
Countless numbers of Horses and Innumerable Novelties, all in
the Magnificent Street Parade. More Than a Mile in Length,
AND FREE TO ALL.

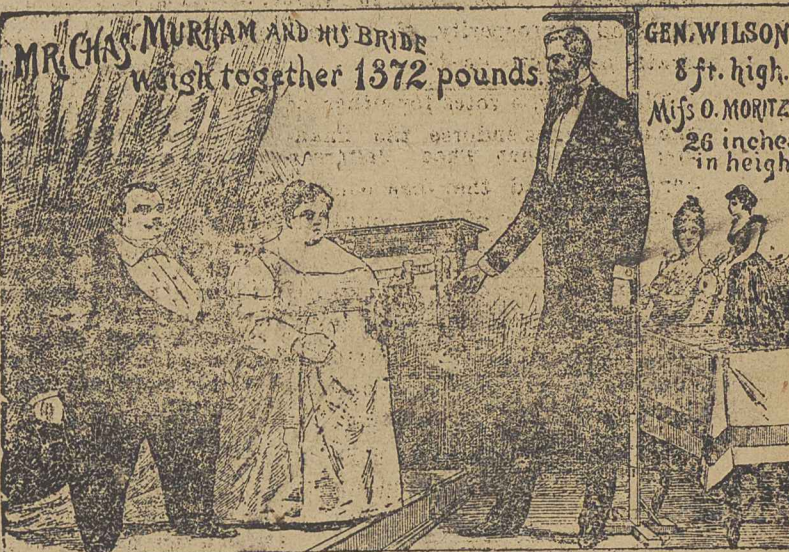
"WALLACE," The World's Only Real Riding Lion.

This king of beasts positively appears at every performance riding, unharnessed and unhindered, a full-blood Arabian steed.

Performing Numerous Feats

Hitherto unthought of. With a single bound this monster King of the Forest leaves the swiftly running horse and alights lightly on the back of a ponderous elephant where he dances, pirouettes and jumps through blazing hoops of fire.

A Double Troup of Royal Japanees.

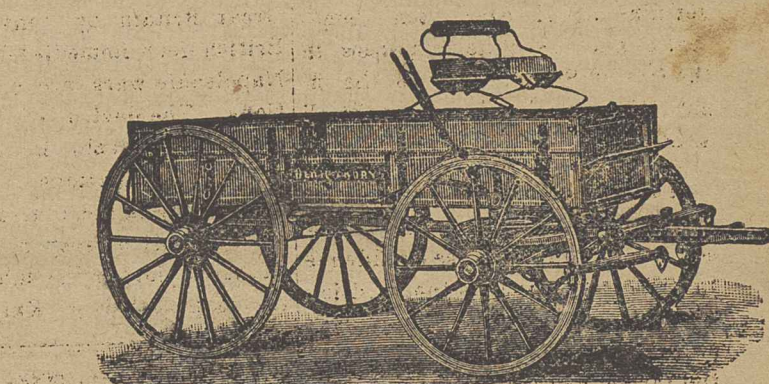


MISS GRACE THOMAS The worlds greatest equestrienne. MR. FRANK MILLER, Americas champion Bareback Rider

A Full Score of Lady and Gentlemen riders of World-wide Repute. A Band of Swarthy Sons of Arabia. Ethnological Congress of Strange People.

CAPT. PIERRE PERIER Will daily make two dives from the top of a tower 100 feet high Free, in the open air, at 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

One ticket admits to all the combined shows. Two complete exhibitions, daily at 2 and 8 p.m. Doors open one hour earlier. Admission 50 cts. Children under 12 years 25 cts.



HREE GREAT LEADERS.

Old Hickory, Studebaker and Tennessee Wagons.

BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE AND STRONG.

DOUBLE and SINGLE WAGON, DRAY and BUGGY

HARNESS.

Flow Gear, Breeching, Bridles, Saddles and Whips.

P. H. EARLE & CO

1918 First Ave. BIRMINGHAM

Burning Or Freezing.

Whether you're scorched with fever or chilled with a deep seated cold, the same medicine will cure you—

Dr. C. C. Roc's



For The Liver and Kidneys.

Pleasant to the Taste. It does not cause constipation, but breaks chills, prevents fever, purifies and thickens the blood, corrects the liver, cleanses the stomach and improves digestion, creates an appetite and quiets the nerves.

At all druggists and general stores. CULLEN & NEWMAN, Sole Proprietors, Knoxville, Tennessee.

FOR SALE BY E. W. BELL & CO

THE-PEOPLE'S-ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager

COLUMBIANA, OCT. 17, 1895.

By what power does Queen Victoria rule England, the power of right or might.

The relief which is to come to the people, must come through the people. There is no other possible channel through which it can come.

It is said that the money power has agreed to half up until after the November election before forcing another bond issue. Oh! how considerate these robbers are.

A man who believes in allowing England to dictate our financial policy, is a traitor to this country and ought to have the name "Benedict Arnold" stamped upon his forehead in blazing letters.

The Sadusees were no more vehement in their denial of the resurrection than are the gold bugs in their denial of the right of the laborer to the reward of his honest toil as guaranteed to him by the moral law.

If Jesus Christ were to come to this world again, and preach the same doctrine he once preached, the gold bugs and their coadjutor would deny and denounce him as bitterly as the Jews did when he was here before; and in the bitterness of their sorrow at his coming would cry out, crucify him! crucify him!

The two parties have maintained themselves in control of the affairs of their government for almost a generation by appealing to the ignorance and prejudices of the people, they have made it quite a success, and will continue to make it so as long as the people are willing to be made dupes for that purpose.

In the early history of the republic the presidents elected by the people staid at Washington and attended to their business, now the president spends half his time hunting and fishing and while he is in Washington he is devising means to assist the money power to rob the treasury.

George Washington was opposed to this country forming any alliance with any European country, but Grover Cleveland and his henchmen are of the opinion that we ought to turn over the financial operations of the government to the Rothschild-Bolmont-Morgan Syndicate, and form an alliance with England.

The people have it in their power to redeem themselves and the country from the treacherous hands that now dominate over them. It only requires that all whose interest are identical combine together in demanding their rights, and demanding them in no uncertain sound. It is necessary that they speak out at the ballot box first, and if that does not suffice, speak in another tone.

Will Congress Dare Risk It.

The next congress will have to face the money question in dead earnest. President Cleveland has determined to force congress to aid him in his endeavor to retire all the greenbacks now in circulation. Cleveland is a democrat, congress is overwhelmingly republican. Cleveland's currency contracting debt increasing policy was overwhelmingly condemned by the same vote of the people which elected the present congress. Will the republican congress dare to form a combine with the democratic president to do a worse act of contraction than any that has been done yet? If it does it will be snowed under in 1896 by a bigger fall of ballots than Clevelandism was snowed under with in 1894. The destruction of the greenbacks, if accomplished by the republican congress and democratic president, will be the ruin of both their parties at the same time it ruins the legitimate business and labor interests of the country, and the people's party will sweep the country like a hurricane in 1896—Knights of Labor Journal.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

A monster meeting was held in Chicago last week to express sympathy with the struggling Cubans. Gov. Atgeld sent a letter to the meeting in which he said:

"It is time that Spanish misrule Spanish brutality and Spanish outrage should be driven from the American continent.

"The nations have long asserted the right to interfere for the purpose of suppressing any practice that shocks the moral sense of the civilized world, such as cannibalism slave trade, etc yet cannibals do not torture their victims, and do not indulge in wholesale slaughter, while in Cuba the torture is fiendish and the butchery continuous.

We must end these horrors or else talk less about our Christian civilization. Besides when viewed from a geographical and political or a military standpoint Cuba should be ours. Let our country first extend recognition, then a place in the union. This done, the richest island of the world will soon become the gem of the seas."

The following are among the resolutions passed:

"We desire publicly to express our indignation that in this year, 1895, the spectacle is presented of ship loads of soldiers sent 3,000 miles across the ocean to America, "the land of the free," to shoot down in cold blood, a courageous people who simply desire to govern themselves.

"Our nation is further aroused at the unspeakable cruelty of the Spaniards towards the Cubans in this struggle. Death seems to be the penalty meted to all Cubans captured under arms, and even those furnishing medicines to the so-called rebels are to be ruthlessly shot.

"We are glad to notice that the course of the Cubans appears to be more humane, and we take this opportunity of congratulating them upon the remarkable progress they have made in spite of the terrible odds against them.

"We believe it to be the privilege and duty of the United States government to recognize the rights of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents as soon as practicable on being so requested by competent Cuban authority in accordance with international law. Such action of our government we deem due to the Cuban and to the cause of universal liberty.—Ex.

OFFICIAL.

Bandolph, Ala., Sept. 23, 1895. Hon. H. C. Tompkins, Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee:

Dear Sir—Believing that truth never suffers injury or loss in an open-handed contest with error, I hereby submit to your consideration the following challenge:

I will name a Populist to meet a Democrat to be named by you to engage in a joint discussion at eight or ten places in different sections of the State, dates and places to be agreed upon between you and I, and the date to be confined to a discussion of the principles announced by the Omaha Platform.

If you accept this challenge I would be glad to have you name five of the places and to have also from you a suggestion as to dates. Awaiting your reply, I am,

Respectfully, etc., S. M. Adams, Chm'n Peoples Party State Ex Com.

The Prize Fight Law.

The following is the law relative to the prize fight passed by the special session of the Texas legislature:

A bill to be entitled an act to prohibit prize fighting and pugilism, and fights between men and animals, and to provide penalties therefor, and to repeal all laws in conflict therewith.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas, That any person who shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man, or a fight between a man and a bull or any other animal, for money or any other thing of value or upon the result of which any money or thing of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

Sec 2. By the term pugilistic encounter as used in this act is meant any voluntary fight or personal encounter by blows, by means of the fists or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, between two or more men, for money, or for any other thing of value, or for any championship ship, or upon the result of which any money or thing of value is bet or wagered.

Sec. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. The fact that there is now no adequate penalty against prize fighting or pugilism or against fights between man and beast, creates an imperative public necessity and emergency, requiring the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three separate days and that this law should take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is hereby so enacted.—Ex.

State of Ala., Probate Court Shelby County, July 29 1895.

Daniel McLeod, deceased Estate of.

This day came T. M. Jones and Ann Jones, Administrators of said estate, and filed their application in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of dividing; and upon the ground that said land cannot be equitably divided and for the further purposes of paying debts: upon the ground that the personal property is insufficient therefor; it is ordered that 9th day of September be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

Hearing of above continued to Sept. 16, 1895. Hearing of above continued to Sept. 21st., 1895.

John S. Leeper, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 5th, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James M. Hale against James F. Richards for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 21,314, dated April 24th 1888, upon the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 8, Township 21 south range 2, west, in Shelby County, Alabama with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at Columbiana Ala, before W. R. A. Milner on the 2nd day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

H. Parcell, Register. L. W. Hunter, Receiver.

State of Ala., In Probate Shelby county, court Shelby, Co. Sept. 19th, 1895.

In Re Estate of John Lawley, deceased. This day came D. F. Funerburg Administrator de bonis non of said estate and filed his petition in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of dividing; and upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided among the heirs and distributees of said estate without a sale thereof for that purpose. It is ordered that the 11th, day of November 1895, be appointed a day for hearing such applications, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest same if they think proper.

John S. Leeper, Judge of Probate.

Tax Collector's Notice.

I will be present at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the state and county taxes for the year 1895. Additional cost after the 1st of January. On all taxes not paid by the 1st of January 8 per cent interest will be charged. The Tax Assessor will be with me on both rounds. Tax books will positively be closed by March 1, 1896.

FIRST ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, October 14. Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, October 15. Dogwood, beat 4, Wednesday, October 16. Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, October 17. Calera, beat 3, Friday, October 18.

Helena, beat 6, Saturday, October 19. Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, October 21. Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, October 22.

Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, October 23. Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Tuesday, October 24. Longview, beat 7, Friday, October 25.

Columbiana, beat 1, Monday, October 28. Spring Creek, beat 2, Tuesday, October 29.

Shelby, beat 1, Wednesday, October 30. Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, November 4.

Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, November 5. Vincent, beat 15, Wednesday, November 6.

Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, November 7. Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, November 8.

Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, November 9. Martin's, beat 8, Monday, November 11.

SECOND ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, November 18. Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, November 19.

Aldrich, beat 4, Wednesday, November 20. Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, November 21.

Calera, beat 3, Friday, November 22. Helena, beat 6, Saturday, November 23.

Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, November 25. Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, November 26.

Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, November 27. Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, November 28.

Longview, beat 7, Friday, November 29. Columbiana, beat 1, Thursday, December 5.

Spring Creek, beat 2, Friday, December 6. Shelby, beat 1, Saturday, December 7.

Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, December 9. Serrett, beat 15, Tuesday, December 10.

Vincent, beat 16, Wednesday, December 11. Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, December 12.

Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, December 13. Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, December 14.

Martin's, beat 8, Monday, December 16. Will be at Columbiana from December 19th to the last day of December, except the 25th.

A. F. SMITH, Tax Collector Shelby County.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

I will attend at the following places at the times named below for the purpose of assessing the state and county taxes for the year 1896. After my second round fees will be charged on all assessments received. Parties not giving in by May 1, 1896, the date fixed by law, will have a penalty of 10 per cent added to their assessment. The tax collector will be with me on both rounds.

FIRST ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, October 14. Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, October 15. Dogwood, beat 4, Wednesday, October 16.

Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, October 17. Calera, beat 3, Friday, October 18.

Helena, beat 6, Saturday, October 19. Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, October 21. Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, October

22. Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, October 23. Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, October 24. Longview, beat 7, Friday, October 25. Columbiana, beat 1, Monday, October 28.

Spring Creek, beat 2, Tuesday, October 29. Shelby, beat 1, Wednesday, October 30.

Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, November 4. Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, November 7.

Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, November 8. Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, November 9.

Martin's, beat 8, Monday, November 11. SECOND ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, November 18. Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, November 19.

Aldrich, beat 4, Wednesday, November 20. Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, November 21.

Calera, beat 3, Friday, November 22. Helena, beat 6, Saturday, November 23.

Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, November 25. Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, November 26.

Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, November 27. Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, November 28.

Longview, beat 7, Friday, November 29. Columbiana, beat 1, Thursday, December 5.

Spring Creek, beat 2, Friday, December 6. Shelby, beat 1, Saturday, December 7.

Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, December 9. Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, December 10.

Vincent, beat 16, Wednesday, December 11. Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, December 12.

Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, December 13. Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, December 14.

Martin's, beat 8, Monday, December 16. J. H. HAMMOND, Tax Assessor Shelby County.

Notice No 16,282.

Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., August 24, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on October 12th, 1895, viz: Thomas A. Williams, Homestead entry, No. 22, 287, for the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 28, T. 29 south of range 2 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. W. Miner, James M. Luguire, Noel M. Thomas, John W. Armstrong, all of Pelham, Ala. H. PRICELL, Register.

R. M. Leonard vs Gillie Godard & Co., Co., Ala. Whereas R. M. Leonard, as plaintiff in said cause, has obtained an attachment out of this court, issued on the 24th day of April 1894 against the estate of the said Gillie Godard & Co., as defendants,

which attachment has been duly levied by serving garnishment on attachment upon J. M. Horton and J. L. Harless, notifying them to make answer as therein required; and whereas it appears that the Gillie Godard & Co., defendants as aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of Alabama, and reside at Tonawanda in the State of New York, now, therefore, the said Gillie Godard & Co., wherever they may reside, are hereby notified of said attachment and the levy thereof as aforesaid.

Witness my hand this 7th day of August 1895.

Wm. R. A. Milner, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Half Rates to Boston and Return.

For the 26th TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS at BOSTON, MASS., August 26—30th, the SOUTHERN RAILWAY will sell tickets at ONE Fare for the round trip; Tickets will be good until September 10th, but upon application to Ticket Agent of Terminal Line at BOSTON, they will be extended until September 30th, 1895.

For detailed information apply to any Agent of the Southern Railway.

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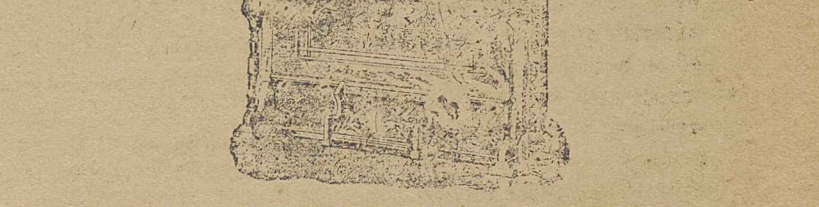
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E. E. FORBES, Anniston, Ala.,

A VIRGINIA SNAKE STORY.

Veracious Native Tells of a Bicyclist's Ingenuity.

A Washington bicyclist was bowling along a Virginia road the other day when he ran over a black snake. Going back to finish the wounded reptile he was accosted by a farmer with: "Ain't no danger to yer wheel runnin' over 'im, is there?" "Of course not," "Well," he said apologetically, "I didn't know. I seen a fellow up here about two weeks ago that tried it and busted his tire clean open."

"He must have hit something else besides the snake."

"Praps he did. I seen a half a hoss shoe with some nails in it layin' by the side of the snake after he had killed it."

"Did he fix up his tire?"

"Not much. It was whacked right in two."

"What did he do? Foot it down to Round Hill?"

"Well, he thought he would have to, and started, but he hadn't gone fifty feet, shoving the bicycle along like a wheelbarrow, when an idee struck him and he came back a runnin' to where he left the snake. It was a powerful long one, like these mountain racers get to be, and he held it up for a minute measurin' it with his eye. Then he laid it down on the ground, cut a ring around its body as close up to its ears as he could get and peeled that snake's skin off like you'd peel off a stockin'."

"I thought he was goin' to keep it for a forgit-me-not, but that wasn't it. He blew it up with a little pump he had with him, tied the open end with some rubber he had, slapped it around the wheel where the tire had been, and away he went. I got down to Round Hill in about two hours, and I found him settin' on a tavern porch lookin' as fresh as if he'd been there for two weeks, and the snake-skin tire didn't have a crack in it."

The Soul.

The Slamese believe that the human soul requires seven days to journey from earth to heaven; hence the prayers of the friends of the deceased person are continued for seven days after the individual dies.

Mamma—I had no idea there were so many men here this season. Daughter—Unfortunately, mamma, dear, there's a lot of men among them. It's only another lot of those terrible bloomer girls.

—Brooklyn Life.

Fall Medicine

Is fully as important and as beneficial as Spring Medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs, prevalence of fevers and other diseases. All these may be avoided if the blood is kept pure, the digestion good, and bodily health vigorous by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, etc.

Your Poor Tired Husband.

He has worked hard all week. Let him sleep late Sunday morning, then treat him to a breakfast of

Hecker's Buckwheat Cakes.

TO AVOID THIS USE TETTERINE

The only painless and harmless cure for the worst form of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Migraine, Headache, Stomach, Liver, Biliary, and all other ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments.

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

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NO. 18.

LIVE WASHINGTON NOTES.

Comparative Statement of Exports and Imports.

BOUNDARY OF BRITISH GUINEA.

Settlement of the Vexed Question by Arbitration Probable—President Cleveland in Washington—Precarious Life of the Queen of Corea, Uncertainty as to Her Fate.

The President at Washington. The presidential family was reunited in Washington last Tuesday evening. President Cleveland reached the city by water in the afternoon, and Mrs. Cleveland and the children arrived by train over the Pennsylvania railroad at 11:10 p. m.

Increase of Postal Revenues.

The postoffice department has compiled the receipts of the thirty leading cities of the United States for the third quarter of the year 1895, and a most gratifying increase is shown. The total receipts for the quarter ended September 30, were \$7,491,449, against \$6,733,719 for the same quarter in 1894, an increase of 9.9 per cent. Every city shows an increase. Postal officials say these receipts are a sure index of business, throughout the country.

Some Corean History.

There is still no official confirmation here of the reported assassination of the queen of Corea, and although there may be political motives for the concealment for a time, of such a tragedy, officials here think it possible the queen may be alive, as the dispatches are somewhat doubtful on this point. It is recalled that a similar state of affairs existed in Corea in 1882, and that the report was circulated that she was dead. At this time this same Tai-Wen-Kun, the father of the king, who is said to have led the last attack upon the queen's life, attacked the palace with a large band of adherents and captured the persons of the king and queen. The queen was condemned to be poisoned, but by the sublime devotion of one of her handmaids she escaped. The maid took the poison and her friends were secretly carried off by her friends and hidden in the mountains, while the report was sent out that she had been killed.

The Chinese government, which maintained its suzerainty over Corea entirely almost through the active support and sympathy of the queen, took active steps to redress her wrongs and sending a large force of troops to Corea re-instated her and her husband on the throne and carried old Tai-Wen-Kun off to exile in China, from whence he was subsequently released.

Exports, Imports and Immigration.

The total exports for September were \$58,543,443, against \$58,798,075 for last year; for the first nine months of 1895, \$557,930,846, against \$576,278,000 for the corresponding period last year. The imports for September were \$50,647,698, against \$65,236,123 for September, 1894; for the first nine months of 1895, \$600,983,123, and for 1894, \$503,590,042. For September, 1895, the excess of imports was \$6,692,680, for September, 1894, the excess of imports was \$8,150,977; for the first nine months of this year there was an excess of imports amounting to \$43,052,276, and for the corresponding period of last year an excess of imports of \$73,028,234.

There was an excess of exportations of gold last month amounting to \$16,674,609, against an excess of imports last year amounting to \$148,118; for the first nine months of 1895 the excess of gold exports was \$44,350,343; for the corresponding period last year, \$73,518,163.

For silver the excess of exportations for the first nine months of this year was \$30,682,496, against \$27,989,672 for the corresponding period last year. The total immigration last month was 36,599; for September, 1894, 24,504; for nine months, 1895, 249,332; for corresponding period, 1894, 191,485.

British Guinea's Boundary.

There are indications that an amicable adjustment of the strained relations between Great Britain and Venezuela may yet be effected, and that at no distant date. That Great Britain is weary of her contention with the South American republic is a fact too obvious for dispute; that Lord Salisbury realizes that a continuance of the contention may bring the United States into the affair, and thus cause trouble between the two great English speaking nations, is also known. Fortunately it is said the British government may consent to arbitration as to the title of the portion of the territory now claimed in behalf of British Guinea and contested by Venezuela. If this result has been obtained it will have been brought about by the good offices of the United States, not by any ultimatum. It is understood that the territory which is to be submitted to arbitration includes the greater part of the rich mining district of the Yururri, embracing some 33,000 square miles, claim to which was first advanced by British Guinea between 1885 and 1887. It is presumed that Great Britain will still insist upon the so-called "Schomburg line," to which she has made claim since 1840, but may submit all other territory to arbitration. Lord Salisbury before, in 1890, offered through Minister Robert T. Lincoln to arbitrate all territorial acquisitions west of the "Schomburg line," but he then insisted that Venezuela must first acknowledge the justice of Great Britain's claim east of that line.

NATIONS BOW TO THEM

ROTHSCHILDS MORE POWERFUL THAN ARMIES AND NAVIES.

The Eleven Barons Work in Concert for Gain—Golden Rules Laid Down by the Founder of the Fortune a Century Ago.

New York correspondence to the Denver Daily Republican, and written from an old party standpoint.—When a Parisian anarchist sent an infernal machine to the head of the French Rothschilds a couple of weeks ago the financial universe trembled the next day, when the cable flashed the news to all quarters of the globe. How intimately the nations of Europe are entwined with the fortunes of the Rothschilds is a question. That the connection is very close, indeed, can be seen by a glance at the history of Europe. One nation may declare war upon the other, but not the most powerful of them all has the courage or hardihood to declare war upon the Rothschilds usury mill. Such is the power of gold when guided by the hereditary genius of this Hebrew family.

In all the European wars of the past century the Rothschilds were a most potent factor. They practically held in their hands the power to give defeat or victory to either side, by withdrawing their support from the one side or the other. War in the past has always meant untold millions to them. Carriage coins gold for them.

What the wealth of this family is can only be roughly estimated. It may be \$1,000,000,000 and it may be \$3,000,000,000; it is somewhere between these figures, for all the gold in the world only amounts to about \$3,800,000,000. There are eleven barons, each of them among the richest men in Europe, and with their respective fortunes so fixed that they can be used as a unit if need be.

All this wealth sprang from the genius of a son of a poor dealer in furniture and cheap bric-a-brac at Frankfurt. This genius was named Mayer Anselm, and over his pawn shop hung a red shield instead of the usual three balls. In German the red shield is called "Rothschild," and this Rothschild came to be known as the name of Mayer Anselm, who was the founder of a fortune which has no equal in contemporary history. In a small way this man started a banking business. It was a little concern, and for the first few years he had a hard struggle to keep it from going to the wall. From the first he mapped out certain rules which he absolutely adhered to, and which are just as potent in the management of the numerous banks today as they were then; and for that matter they will probably be in force a dozen generations from now, if this combine of gold owners and usurers is not destroyed in the meantime. One of them is: "A man will not tell what he has not heard." Another is: "Gold never repeats what it sees." Absolute secrecy in all dealings is the rule of the house. Let a clerk in any of the banks be discovered in talking about the most trivial thing connected with the affairs of the business, and he is at once discharged. As far as possible the Rothschilds employ clerks from the same family generation after generation. The great grandson of a present clerk may be keeping the same accounts a hundred years hence that his forefather is working over today. In time capacity for saying nothing becomes heredity.

The Rothschilds employ a skillful professor of finance to instruct their growing sons. Finance with them is everything. A few Americans have studied under this genius. Henry F. Gillig, the founder of the American Exchange in London, was one of these, but he did not follow his teachings strictly, for after building up a great fortune in London without having a cent of original capital, he failed seven years ago for \$6,000,000, leaving hundreds of thousands of Americans stranded in all parts of the globe.

At the time of the Napoleonic invasion the great "Redshield" had built up a local reputation as a financier, and had already established his son, Nathan Mayer Anselm, in London, for these were unsettled times, and the prudence of the man discovered the necessity of having a place to fly to if occasion required.

When the news of Napoleon's coming reached Frankfurt, the elector of Hesse placed 15,000,000 francs in the custody of the elder Rothschild for safe keeping. This sum was sent to his son Nathan in England. Napoleon heard of it and tried in every way to induce the banker to give it up.

A commission went to his establishment and minutely examined the vault and the books. Menaces and intimidations were in vain, however, in persuading Rothschild to divulge the whereabouts of the treasure, and the commissions undertook to play upon his religious scruples by demanding an oath. He refused to take it, and there was talk of putting him under arrest. Napoleon did not quite care to venture such an act of violence, and an effort was made to win the old man by the promise of gain. They proposed to him to leave him half of the treasure if he would deliver the other half to the French officials. They promised him a receipt in full, accompanied by a certificate proving that he had yielded only to force and that he was blameless for the seizure of the entire amount. But the banker had already decided that all trusts were sacred, and refused.

In 1814 the elector returned to Frankfurt and the 15,000,000 francs were paid back to him. The terms of the deposit gave the Rothschilds the interest on the money while it was in their custody and this considerable sum was in real-

ity the cornerstone of the family's fortune.

Wealthy marriages have also been part of the creed of the family. In 1806 the son who had settled in London married the daughter of a rich banker, Levi Barnett Cohen.

This Nathan Rothschild was on the battlefield of Waterloo and by a wonderfully quick trip reached London before the real news had been received by the government. He was on the staff of Wellington, and the minute he saw the defeat of Napoleon was certain he rode at breakneck speed to Ostend, crossed the channel at the risk of his life, and was on the stock exchange next morning. At that time England only knew of the first part of the battle, when it seemed that Napoleon was again destined to conquer. Rothschild's gloomy air and the adroit rumors put in circulation argued the worst for England. The prices of securities fell at a terrific rate. At the proper time Rothschild put his agents at work buying everything in sight. Later came the news of Wellington's victory. Rothschild is said to have cleared \$5,000,000 by this shady trick.

Bismarck has been forced to bow to the moneyed power of this family. In 1866 the Prussian government demanded an indemnity of \$25,000,000 from the city of Frankfurt. The Rothschilds sent word to Bismarck that if any attempt was made to enforce the levy, they would break every bank in Berlin. This was no idle threat, as Bismarck well knew, and he succumbed to the inevitable.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, to whom the infernal machine was recently sent, is the head of the Paris bank. He has, like all the Jew usurers, strong ideas on the labor question, and has made many enemies in consequence. Three years ago he expressed these views on the labor problem:

"I do not believe in the so-called labor movement. I am confident that the workmen are satisfied with their condition and have neither cause nor desire to complain. They are, I am convinced, indifferent to progress. To be sure, some agitators make plenty of noise, but that amounts to nothing; they do not influence the honest and reasonable workman."

In considering the so-called labor movement it is necessary, however, to distinguish sharply good from bad workmen. Only the idle good-for-nothings desire the eight-hour day. Serious men, fathers of families, work as long as they think necessary for their own and their children's needs. There is much loose talking nowadays about the danger of so much capital in the hands of a few men. This is all rubbish. Some men are richer; others are poorer. It is the money which circulates which fructifies.

"Frighten and threaten capital and it vanishes (because we can make it vanish, see). Capital is like water. Grasp it violently and it slips through your fingers; treat it gently, dig a canal (bonds) in which to lead it and it runs wherever you will. Capital is a country's fortune. It represents the energy, intelligence, thrift and labor of the people. Capital is labor. Apart from the unhappy exceptions, which seem to be unavoidable, each shares in the people's capital according to his intelligence, energy and work accomplished (and interest absorbs it all if you know how to work the scheme—and the Rothschilds do). If a workman be discontented with his share he may strike (and get shot down by the military, as they did at Homestead and Pullman)."

"It is unjust to compare a man with capital and intelligence, organizing faculties, invention and knowledge with any gross, brutal workman, who applies to his work only the intelligent work of his hands."

These views were not pleasant to the excitable masses of Paris. Perhaps the infernal machine was an echo of them. Of the eleven barons, Nathaniel, Alfred and Leopold are located in London; Alphonse, Gustav, Edward, Adolph and James in Paris; Nathaniel in Vienna and William in Frankfurt. The New York Belmonts are the agents in the United States.

Some idea of their riches can be had from the fact that since 1815 they have raised for Great Britain alone more than \$1,000,000,000; for Austria, \$250,000,000; for Prussia, \$200,000,000; for France, \$400,000,000; for Italy, nearly \$300,000,000; for Russia, \$125,000,000; for Brazil, from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000; and they took through the Belmont syndicate \$150,000,000 of the issues of United States bonds issued by Cleveland and Carlisle.

To be plain, the Rothschilds gold octopus is today ruler of the universe and their gold commands the armies and navies of the world.

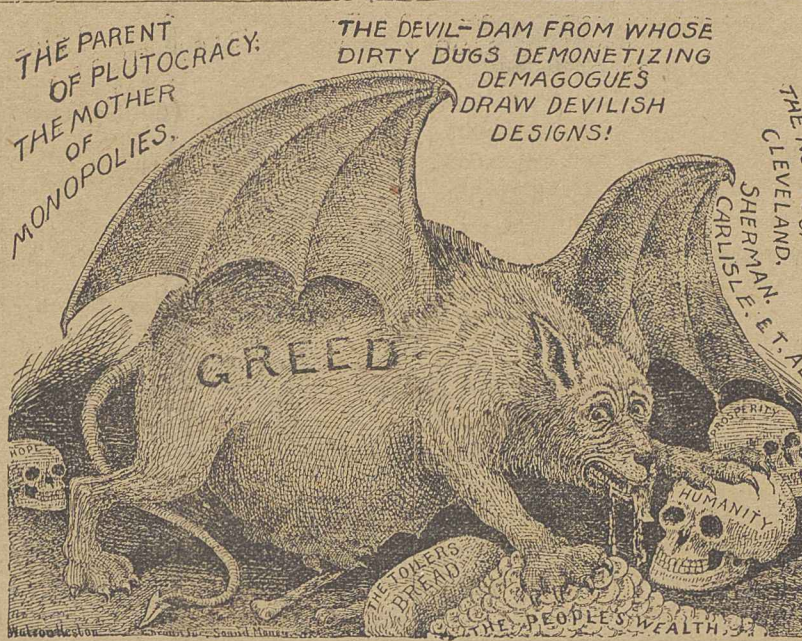
If peace, happiness and prosperity ever come back to the people of the world it will be when the power of the Rothschilds has been wiped from the face of the earth—and never before, for today the net proceeds of all the products of the world, measured by Rothschild's standard, do not amount to enough in dollars and cents to pay the interest on the debts these few bankers hold over the nations of the earth. Government costs money and so does the item of keeping a stomach filled with food. Every year the world runs a little deeper in debt to this grasping combine of gold owners—study our octopus map on page 6.

For centuries Christians have persecuted the Jews—the Rothschilds are now getting even with Christians and more, too.

Without guns and through the silent power of usury alone the Rothschilds are fast reducing the so-called Christians to the level of serfs, slaves and tramps.

If the people quietly stand the imposition, do they deserve anything better?—Denver Road.

Hang the bank officers who stole \$25,000,000 last year from depositors.



PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

A POPULAR OBJECTION VERY CLEARLY ANSWERED.

Would Have a Tendency to Take Politics Out of the Public Civil Service Rather Than to Increase Partisan Power of the Officeholders.

The movement for public control and ownership of natural monopolies seems to be gathering force everywhere. Whether representatives of radical or conservative thought be in power they seem to be forced, almost as of necessity, into a further and further extension of the power of government over matters heretofore left largely to the management of individuals. This tendency receives a fresh illustration in proposals just made by the new Conservative government in England, through its colonial secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

With the advent of the Conservative party to power in England one might naturally look for a sharp reaction from the alleged socialistic tendencies of the long Liberal reign. We might expect immediate cessation of efforts to apply the principles of the factory acts, a quiet slumbering of the eight-hour movement, and, above all, no further demands for the application of the principles of public ownership to the transportation, lighting, and kindred monopolies. But let here come Chamberlain, colonial secretary of an alleged reactionary government, in a speech which is described as the "one speech of the week, that will be remembered," asking the imperial government of England to go into the business of railroad building in tropical Africa, for the development of English colonial interests located there. "If railways are needed in tropical Africa they should be built under colonial or imperial administration rather than be handed over to private speculators," the secretary is reported as saying. He further declared that many of the British colonies are in the condition of undeveloped estates, which could be developed only "by a judicious investment of imperial money."

This demand of the Conservative English secretary contains the very meat and kernel of the demand for public ownership of natural monopolies in this country. An extension of the power of the whole people through government, when necessary to bring about results demanded by the public good. Under such a demand may be included the movement in the United States for government railroads, a postal telegraph, and municipal ownership of gas, water and electric-light works and street railroads.

On another page Mr. Edward Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee, who has made a careful study of the results of public ownership of natural monopolies in England and other European countries, answers what seems to us to be one of the main popular objections to the rapidly growing movement for public ownership of natural monopolies—the possible danger of increasing power of the office-holding class. Mr. Rosewater is arguing for a postal telegraph, and says:

"One great objection against the postal telegraph in this country is that it would bring into operation more political offices. I regard this as one of the most important and beneficial features of the whole affair. It would be an entering wedge for the greatest possible success of the civil service. It would bring into the postal service from 25,000 to 30,000 skilled operatives whose services could not be dispensed with. These would naturally be divided into various politics, as every other class of citizens, whose trustworthiness and value would be increased by the knowledge that they could not be displaced by any political partisan. This has been the experience in Great Britain and it would be the same here. Once get the postal service under government control and the civil service act, and you would soon be able to place all departments of the government under the same system, and a large share of the public nuisance incident to office holding would be done away with, leaving the officers free to inquire into and learn their duties to their office and to the public."

We are inclined to agree with Mr. Rosewater that this increase of so-called office-holders resulting from increased public ownership of natural monopolies would, as he intimates, tend to take politics out of the public civil service, rather than to increase the partisan power of the office-holding class. As the railroads, telegraph, lighting, and other monopolies came under public control the people would naturally see more and more clearly the necessity of having skilled men in charge instead of mere partisans. They

would demand that a man's "politics" be the last thing to be considered in deciding his fitness for the position of engineer on the public railroad or manager of the public lighting plant. Thus, might we not conclude that the ownership would result in educating the public to demand that all departments of government should be brought under more strict civil-service-reform rules?—The Voice.

ARE WE FISHWORMS?

What Has Become of Our National Backbone?

"There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis tomorrow British trade would be ruined before the year is out. Every American industry would be protected, not only at home but in every other market. Of course the states would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay their obligations abroad in gold, but the loss in exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket compared with the profits to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States has not long ago seized the opportunity; but for the necessity in the way of commercial success and prosperity, undoubtedly it would have been done long ago."

The above is from the London Financial News, one of the highest financial authorities in the world.

Does it not seem strange—remarkably strange—that in the light of these frequent admissions on the part of British journals and statesmen as to the advantages that accrue to Great Britain by reason of our financial policy, saying nothing of the object lessons constantly presented to us here at home, that we will go on year after year on lines of policy that are so injurious to our own interests and of such great advantage to our English neighbors?

Why will not the American people arise? Have we become a nation of chumps? Has statesmanship in this country gone to seed? Are patriotism and national pride dying out? Have we none of the spirit that animated our forefathers? What has become of our national backbone?

English statesmanship and the voracious greed of her financiers has, after a third of a century of intrigue and cunning designs, succeeded, through the most damnable conspiracy ever sprung upon a free people, in reducing the American republic to what is practically a British dependency—by artifice and cunning scheming have our people been reduced to a condition infinitely worse than that against which our forefathers rebelled—accomplished through intrigues with our modern Benedict Arnolds what she failed to accomplish by force of arms on two several occasions, bringing us prostrate at the feet of British greed and avarice.

How much longer will our patience endure? When will the American people arouse and shake off this accursed yoke of oppression? Oh, for men—strong men, men of hearts, of courage—who dare to think and to act, and who are not given over wholly to the god of mammon.

May the God of nations arouse our people to a sense of the wrongs inflicted upon them, of a sense of the degradation to which we are descending by reason of the poverty and distress of the masses, and prompt them to exercise an intelligent use of the power of the ballot placed in their hands, that greater dangers may be averted.

A PATRIOT RESIGNS.

Considers the Militia a Constant Menace to Peace.

A few days ago Colonel Edgar Howard, of the Nebraska state militia, handed Governor Holcomb his resignation, and said: "I am opposed to the state militia, root and branch. I regard it as a constant menace rather than an aid to the public peace. The state soldiery throughout the Union has been organized always at the behest, and often at the dictation, of corporate capital, which asks that the state plunge its bayonets into the breasts of organized labor in order to enforce compliance with organized capital's demands." Here is an acknowledgment from a military man that is truly significant, and substantiates the charges of labor papers and agitators. There is no question but that it is dawning upon conscientious militiamen that they are being made tools of to overawe and browbeat naturally peaceful citizens in the interest of a selfish class. Governor Holcomb, in accepting Colonel Howard's resignation, declared that he respected such sentiments. Populists, as a rule, have little use for the wasteful militia.—Cleveland Citizen.

DIRECT LAW-MAKING.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM, GREATEST OF REFORMS.

Introduce This System and Strike at the Roots of Party Tyranny and Stop Extravagance, Cupidity and Political Bribery.

The initiative and referendum form of government which is being agitated from one ocean to the other, and adopted by a great many labor organizations is becoming more and more popular every day, and means that the people shall rule and settle all questions, national, state and county. The U. M. B. Press, of Tacoma, Wash., says, the form of the initiative and referendum, as proposed and formulated by the "Direct Legislation League," as an amendment to the constitution of any state and which might be used, is given as follows:

1. The right to approve or reject proposed state laws shall rest with a majority of the citizens of the state. The right to approve or reject the proposed law of political subdivision of the state, such as county, city, town, township, borough or village, shall rest with the majority of the citizens of such subdivision. The method of such approval or rejection shall be that known as the referendum.

2. The right to propose laws of the state shall (in addition to being exercised by members of the senate and the house of assembly) rest with any proportion of the citizens of the state, between 5 and 25 per cent, which may be determined by statute law. The right to propose laws of any political subdivision of that state (such as county, city, town, township, borough, or village) shall, (in addition to being exercised by members of its legislative body as at present,) rest with any proportion of its citizens, between 5 and 25 per cent, which may be determined by a law of such political subdivision. The method to be employed in so proposing measures shall be known as the initiative.

The operation of the initiative is mandatory, but regulated by constitutional provisions.

The referendum acts as a constitutional limitation of legislative and executive power; and by virtue of this power proposed legislation by the people's representatives is referred back to them for endorsement or rejection under the operation of legal provisions. Of all the reforms in our political machinery this surely is the best and foremost in its ameliorating and reforming power. It is an effective means of removing the whole train of social and political evils that burden the people, and would do much to restore to them their long lost rights.

The introduction, then, of the initiative and referendum into our political system would be a great and beneficial reform. It is admitted that it is our duty to obey the laws, but that duty implies another duty embodied in the right to approve or reject the laws that we must obey, both before and after legislation, if necessary, and the ultimate ratification should rest with the clear majority of all the voters of the nation, state or other subdivisions of these.

Introduce this system and strike at the roots of party tyranny, and stop extravagance, cupidity and political robbery and lay an ax of economy to the very roots of scheming corruption.

In 1893 the city of Haverhill, Mass., by a unanimous vote adopted direct legislation through the initiative and referendum; secured by the persistence and take-no-denial attitude of the workmen, demanding justice and fair play as supreme qualities that should distinguish the legislative and executive power of their public servants. By the adoption of this one principle in regard to all abuses, monopolies and a common plank upon which all reform parties can stand.

This grand theory of political machinery and of sovereign power in the hands of the people, wherein it has had practical operation, has proven in two hemispheres a most thorough and peaceful revolutionary institution. As regards the initiative, it has been used in our own country since before its existence as a nation.

In Belgium, 1892, through the use of the referendum, the law of suffrage was completely changed for the better. Before that year the suffrage was restricted to 140,000 votes. By the use of the referendum the people forced the enactment of a reformed law increasing it to 1,000,000, an increase of the suffrage to over seven times the previous franchise.

All this was accomplished because a private canvass proved the truth of the fact that the whole people were clamorous for it; and by their uncompromising attitude they dominated the senate, the aristocracy, the army, the time-serving legal lights and royalty itself. The sovereign will of the people, interpreted by its vote, overcame every obstacle in a country hereto the scene of riot, bloodshed and tumultuous agitation.

But the existence of this powerful agency does not mean that any and all measures that seek legislation must be submitted to a vote of the people, but it does mean that the power exists, and that when the people wish to do so they can demand a popular vote on any measure that they consider likely to be hurtful, if it should become statutory. There is no such weapon in the hands of the people against the politicians as peaceful as this one may be made. It includes every reform in the circle of its grasp.

Dump your surplus silver at this office, please.

REPUBLICANS WANT A CHANCE.

They Will Show the People How to Prosper.

"Give us republican rule for a single decade and we will show the people the beneficence of republican legislation. Every man who wants work will have it. We will restore our merchant marine to the proper place and increase our white, strong armed squadron so they can command the respect of all nations. We will show the people a policy that is American in every fibre."

The above are the words of Senator Frye, of Maine, at a republican banquet given at Bridgeport, Conn.

Shades of the departed! Only give 'em a chance! Let nerve a single decade now! What nerve the senator has, and he had it with him at that banquet! This may be styled the sublime act of gall-armor-plated cheek, minus blow holes!

Only been out of power a little more than two years when they had had thirty years of rule, during which time the republicans came as near sending the country to the devil as it was possible for them to do, and since the democrats took hold the republicans have aided them in every species of vicious legislation suggested.

During the thirty years of republican control the curse of monopolistic rule was fastened upon the country. Trusts and combines have grown up and flourished as never before in the history of any nation; class legislation has been the rule, and so deeply is plutocracy entrenched that even conservative men are free to predict revolution as a means of freeing the people.

The causes that have brought the country to where it is today—chief of which is the present financial policy—originated with the republican party, which was aided and abetted by the democratic party.

The present democratic administration has not deviated one iota from the policy of its republican predecessors, and yet we are now told that if the republicans are given another chance they will bring prosperity to the country.

Why didn't they do it when they had a chance of thirty years' duration? Senator Frye asks for a decade—only wants ten years to undo what it took thirty years to build up. That's too long. Give the populists control of this government and they will cleanse the Augean stables in less than one year, and bring relief to the people inside of sixty days after congress convenes.

The republican party and the democratic party have both been weighed in the balance—and found wanting. Democracy is dead and republicanism will soon follow. There will be no more chances for either one of these old parties, as the people are too thoroughly aroused to place any confidence in them. Their records of venality and hypocrisy are so black and damning that they cannot longer deceive the people.

LETTING OUT THE CAT.

The Main Object Is to Carry British Favor.

The practice of letting the cat out of the bag is one more honored in the breach than in the observance. For all that, it is almost an involuntary process. A subsidized Wall street organ printed this sentence last week:

"The victory in Ohio of the sound money men will do more to reassure nervous people than anything. England is awaking to the fact that the United States are on a sound money basis, and once again there is a good inquiry, not only for United States government bonds, but likewise for our railroad securities."

It seems then, that our state campaigns this year are being carried on with a wary eye to Lombard street and the Rothschilds. The fact that there is a good demand for our railroad securities is a good thing for the railroads, and since that demand depends entirely upon our thralldom in gold monometallism, the railroad power is all against silver. As a further proof of this consider last week's announcement of the Monetary Trust:

"It may be the skeptical British mind will realize that silver luncy in the United States has lost its lustre, and that this country, after all, is the best in place for British money. It may be the large professional operators of London, who are now relatively rich from gold speculation, will conclude to cover their short sales and save a part of their money."

Here is Wall street's official utterance upon the ethics and economics of the monetary question. There are many ways of letting the cat out of the bag, and Wall street appears to be master of them all.—Twentieth Century.

Silver Too Heavy.

How the bankers are squirming about silver. They are alarmed at the prospect. That twenty-five million dollars annually stolen from depositors would weigh seven hundred and fifty tons if it was all in silver. Just think of it. If all taken at once would require 12,000 cashiers to carry it, would make a procession eleven miles long. Every man loaded down with over a hundred and twenty pounds of silver. Some of them like as any would get caught, too, carrying such a load as that.—Chicago Express.

Col. Jones, who was ousted from the St. Louis Republic on account of his expressing friendship for the people, is now editor and manager of the Post-Dispatch. But he is getting too friendly to the clod-hoppers again, and the English Tories are determined to turn him out.

We don't want money that is as cheap as the Supreme court of this country—but we want money cheap enough for the common people to use.

Are You Sick Of Being Sick?

Then let us suggest a cure. Ten to one the trouble started with your liver. A torpid liver causes Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache and a dozen other ailments.

DR. C. C. ROC'S
Liver, Rheumatic and Neuralgic CURE

It goes straight to work on the liver. It cleanses that organ; makes it active again—the acid leaves you're blood and you're cured. Testimonial below:

I cured my wife of neuralgia of seven years' standing by the use of your medicine after the best doctors in Cincinnati failed.

W. W. PARKER,
423 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

Ask Your Druggist or Merchant For It.

CULLEN & NEWMAN,
Sole Proprietors,
Knoxville, Tenn.

FOR SALE BY E. W. BELL & CO

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager

COLUMBIANA, OCT. 24, 1895.

The two old parties are on a parity.

The Shelby county gold bugs, are like lightning bugs, they shine at the wrong end.

John Sherman democracy and Grover Cleveland republicanism are on a parity.

Live merchants make a live town Columbiana is receiving less cotton than any year since the war.

The gold bugs are getting hungry look out for more bonds as soon as the November elections are over.

Since Harvey knocked Horr out in the joint debate at Chicago, the gold bugs have let Harvey severely alone, they know when they have got enough.

Every man in Alabama that believes in honest elections, the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and abolition of national banks should fight under one flag next year.

A democratic or republican that is in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, should examine the boat in which he is sailing, see if it is not headed for a single gold standard port.

The Cuban patriot, are making a grand struggle for liberty, and Congress ought to recognize them as belligerents, and force Spain to treat them with some degree of humanity.

The British government is fixing to rob Venezuela of a part of its territory, by power of arms, she don't have that trouble in the United States it can be done here under forms of law.

Next year will test the manhood of the voters of the United States. Those who use saw dust for brains and cotton strings for backbones will sacrifice principle on the altar of party fealty.

Cleveland believes in economy he has only spent 50 odd thousand dollars for new furniture since he was inaugurated, and the beauty about it is the dear people footed the bill. Why don't some democrat throw up his old hat and thank God for an honest (?) democratic administration.

A man who loves his party better than his country ought to be branded "traitor" in the forehead and put on the block and sold to the highest bidder, the old parties have their agents all over the country buying such voters, they are in great demand because their principles are what their masters want them to be.

Wanted: Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in Alabama for establish d, reliable house. Salary \$780 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose reference and self addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Third Floor, Omaha Bldg., Chicago Ill.

GOODWYN VS. COBB.

Court convened pursuant to adjournment at 9.20 o'clock February 14, 1895.

Contestant present by himself and attorney, A. P. Longshore; contestee by his attorney, J. R. Wood.

W. M. Pierce, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Q. What is your name, age, where do you live, and how long have you lived there?—A. My name is W. M. Pierce; I am 39 years old; I live here in this beat; I have been living here longer than thirty years.

Q. Have you ever held any official position in this Honeycut beat, Macon County, Ala.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it?—A. I was bailiff about one year I reckon, and maybe longer.

Q. What per cent of the voters, both white and colored, who lived in Honeycut beat do you know? (Contestee objects to the question on the following grounds; Because it is impertinent, immaterial, and irrelevant, and has no bearing on the case, and does not tend to prove or disprove any of the allegations in notice of contest or answer thereto.)

A. I reckon I ought to know two-thirds.

(Contestee objects to the answer, and moves to strike it from the record, because the witness states what he ought to know instead of what he knows. The contestee reserves an exception to the admission of this testimony.)

Q. It's your best judgment that you know two-thirds of the voters in Honeycut beat?

(Contestee objects to the question because it is leading and suggests to the witness answer desired)

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know any of the following named persons, and have you made any looking for them, and by whose authority or command did you look for them, and did you find any of said persons in Honeycut beat: Warren Stoke, James Pierce, N. Walker, Jas. Hobbs, Ben Walker, Jim Shedoo, Bill Cooley, George Thomas, Jack Jenkins, Jim Reneegee, Jim Fin, Jim Skillet, Jack Terral, Tom Walker, Elbert Cain, Charlie Sanford, Jim Watkins, Pink Anderson, Mite Walker, C. Thomas, L. Thomas, Jim Anderson, J. W. Wood, Clark Smith, Bill Ellace, John Rily, Jho. Dune, Gilbert Thornton, John Mudy, Ed. Benton, Yancey Doon, Jim Doon, B. Timmerson, Ren Doon, George west, Jim Aughts, Jim Awnghs, Jim Geodden, Ben James, Pink Rains, Gabe Rains, Sam Masks, George Reaves, Bill Higgins, Bill Reaves, John Peacher, Matte Williams, and Bryant Williams.

(Contestee objects to the question because the extent of the witness's acquaintance has no bearing whatever upon this case nor does it tend to prove or disprove any of the allegations in the contestant's notice of contest or in the answer of the contestee; and it has not been affirmatively shown that the persons above named voted at the election for Congressman in November last; it is, therefore, incompetent irrelevant, illegal, and not at this time admissible.)

A. No, sir; I don't know any of the following named persons; yes, sir; I have made an effort to find those parties; I have spent three and one-half days traveling over the beat making inquiries as best I could. Mr. D. D. Askew, the commissioner, was my authority; yes sir, I looked for them but did not find any of them.

(Contestee objects to the answer because it is immaterial and irrelevant.)

Q. Have you the summons or command of D. D. Askew, the commissioner and notary public; if so where is it?—A. Here it is.

(Witness produce original summons, and contestee offers it with indorsement thereon as evidence, marked Exhibit P.)

(Contestee object to the introduction of the paper as evidence as being wholly immaterial, irrelevant, illegal, and not at this time admissible, the paper itself nor any indorsement thereon not tending in any way to prove or disprove any of the allegations in the contestant's notice of contestee, or in the answer of the contestee, and evidence of nothing at issue in this contest.)

Q. With what political party do you affiliate?—A. Democratic party.

Cross-examination by J. R. Wood, attorney for contestee.

Q. When were you engaged by D. D. Askew to make the hunt for the persons named in your direct examination?—A. Last Monday morning.

Continued next week.

THE CONFERENCE.

On Saturday November 2nd each precinct in all the counties will select one delegate direct to the State Conference. Thus, if there are, say, fifteen precincts there will be fifteen precinct delegates direct to the State Conference with precinct commissions in their pockets.

On Saturday November 9th, there will be a Conference of the friends of reform at each county court house regardless of precinct lines and this county conference will select additional delegates to the State Conference, that is to say five delegates from the county at large for every member the county has in the house of representatives of Alabama. Thus if there be three members of the house of representatives there will be fifteen delegates direct from the county upon county commissions to the State Conference.

On Wednesday November 13th, the State Conference will assemble at Birmingham, at 12 m., composed of one delegate from each precinct and five delegates from each county for every one member the county has in the Alabama House of Representatives.

This plan of representation admits not less than 1500 precinct delegates to the State Conference, to which number will be added exactly 500 county delegates, the house of representatives being composed of 100 members.

State of Ala., Probate Court Shelby County, July 29 1895.

Daniel McLeod, deceased Estate of.

This day came T. M. Jones and Ann Jones, Administrators of said estate, and filed their application in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of dividing; and upon the ground that said land cannot be equitably divided and for the further purposes of paying debts: upon the ground that the personal property is insufficient therefor; it is ordered that 9th day of September be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

Hearing of above continued to Sept. 16, 1895, Hearing of above continued to Sept. 21st., 1895.

John S. Leeper,
Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office,
Montgomery, Ala.
Sept. 5th, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James M. Hale against James F. Richards for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 21,314, dated April 24th 1888, upon the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 8, Township 21 south range 2, west, in Shelby County, Alabama with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at Columbiana Ala, before W. R. A. Milner on the 2nd day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

H. Parcell,
Register.
L. W. Hunter,
Receiver.

State of Ala., In Probate Shelby county, court Shelby, Co. Sept. 19th, 1895.

In Re Estate of John Lawley, deceased. This day came D. F. Funerburg Administrator de bonis non of said estate and filed his petition in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of dividing; and upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided among the heirs and distributees of said estate without a sale thereof for that purpose. It is ordered that the 11th, day of November 1895, be appointed a day for hearing such applications, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest same if they think proper.

John S. Leeper,
Judge of Probate.

Wanted: Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in Alabama, for established reliable house. Salary \$780 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose reference and self addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Third Floor, Omaha Bldg., Chicago Ill.

A free ballot and a fair count will be the battle cry in Alabama, next year.

Tax Collector's Notice.

I will be present at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the state and county taxes for the year 1895. Additional cost after the 1st of January. On all taxes not paid by the 1st of January 8 per cent interest will be charged. The Tax Assessor will be with me on both rounds. Tax books will positively be closed by March 1, 1896.

FIRST ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, October 14.
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, October 15.
Dogwood, beat 4, Wednesday, October 16.
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, October 17.
Calera, beat 3, Friday, October 18.

Helena, beat 6, Saturday, October 19.
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, October 21.
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, October 22.
Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, October 23.
Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, October 24.

Longview, beat 7, Friday, October 25.
Columbiana, beat 1, Monday, October 28.

Spring Creek, beat 2, Tuesday, October 29.
Shelby, beat 1, Wednesday, October 30.

Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, November 4.

Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, November 5.

Vincent, beat 15, Wednesday, November 6.

Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, November 7.

Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, November 8.

Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, November 9.

Martin's, beat 8, Monday, November 11.

SECOND ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, November 18.

Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, November 19.

Aldrich, beat 4, Wednesday, November 20.

Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, November 21.

Calera, beat 3, Friday, November 22.

Helena, beat 6, Saturday, November 23.

Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, November 25.

Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, November 26.

Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, November 27.

Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, November 28.

Longview, beat 7, Friday, November 29.

Columbiana, beat 1, Thursday, December 5.

Spring Creek, beat 2, Friday, December 6.

Shelby, beat 1, Saturday, December 7.

Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, December 9.

Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, December 10.

Vincent, beat 16, Wednesday, December 11.

Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, December 12.

Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, December 13.

Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, December 14.

Martin's, beat 8, Monday, December 16.

Will be at Columbiana from December 19th to the last day of December, except the 25th.

A. F. SMITH,

Tax Collector Shelby County.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

I will attend at the following places at the times named below for the purpose of assessing the state and county taxes for the year 1896. After my second round fees will be charged on all assessments received. Parties not giving in by May 1, 1896, the date fixed by law, will have a penalty of 10 per cent added to their assessment. The tax collector will be with me on both rounds.

FIRST ROUND.

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A. F. SMITH,

Tax Collector Shelby County.

R. M. Leonard } In Circuit
vs } Court Shelby
Gillie Godard & Co. } Co., Ala.

Whereas R. M. Leonard, as plaintiff in said cause, has obtained an attachment out of this court, issued on the 24th day of April 1894, against the estate of the said Gillie Godard & Co., as defendants, which attachment has been duly levied by serving garnishment on attachment upon J. M. Horton and J. L. Harless, notifying them to make answer as therein required; and whereas it appears that the Gillie Godard & Co., defendants as aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of Alabama, and reside at Tonawanda in the State of New York, now, therefore, the said Gillie Godard & Co., wherever they may reside, are hereby notified of said attachment and the levy thereof as aforesaid.

Witness my hand this 7th day of August 1892.

Wm. R. A. Milner,

Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Half Rates to Boston and Return.

For the 26th TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS at BOSTON, MASS., August 26—30th, the SOUTHERN RAILWAY will sell tickets at ONE Fare for the round trip; Tickets will be good until September 10th, but upon application to Ticket Agent of Terminal Line at BOSTON, they will be extended until September 30th, 1895.

For detailed information apply to any Agent of the Southern Railway.

CARRY YOUR COTTON TO SYLACAUGA,

The best Cotton Market in the state. Buy your dry goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes from SMITH BROS. We carry a full line of General Merchandise, and will sell you goods at rock bottom prices. Don't fail to call on us while in Sylacauga.

SMITH BROS., Sylacauga, Ala.

Southern Railway.

The only Railway Penetrating

"THE--LAND--OF--THE--SKY."

The Greatest Southern System. The Standard Railway of the South.

Operating the Washington and Southwestern limited, between New York and New Orleans, via Atlanta.

New York and Florida Limited.

The United States Fast Mail.

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Washington and Chattanooga Limited.

Two Great Systems Thoroughly Equipped

Pullman Dining and Sleeping Car service unequalled in the South.

W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent, Washington D. C.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

—PUBLISHED BY—

The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - General Manager

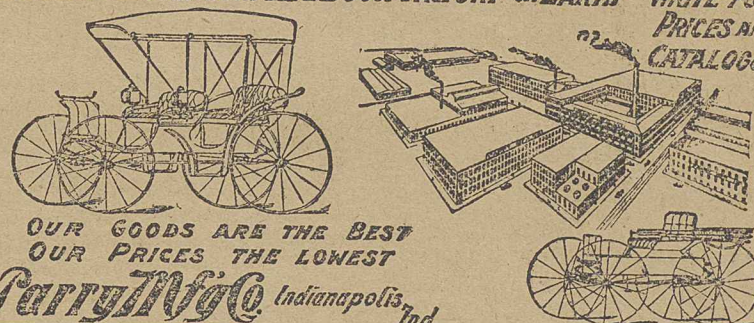
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One Dollar a Year. Six Months, 50c. Three Months, 25c

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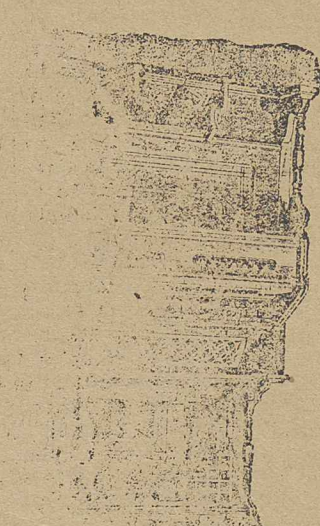


OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES THE LOWEST

Surryville Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Pianos and Organs Bicycles and Typewriters for sale on Easy Payments.



Sheet Music 10c I Can and will save you money.

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

E. E. FORBES,
Anniston, Ala.,

A FEARFUL COUGH
Speedily Cured by
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"My wife was suffering from a fearful cough, which the best medical skill procurable was unable to relieve. We did not expect that she could survive; but Mr. R. V. Royal, deputy surveyor, happened to be stopping with us over night, and having a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with him, induced my wife to try this remedy. The result was so beneficial, that she kept on taking it, till she was cured. She is now enjoying excellent health, and weighs 100 pounds."—R. S. HUMPHRIES, Saussy, Ga.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
Published Every Thursday
Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.
COLUMBIANA, OCT. 24, 1895.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25
Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.
Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. Geo. E. Brewer, Judge.
Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, Chancellor.
County Court—Regular terms begin the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Dr. H. C. McAdams of Shelby was in town Tuesday.
A. M. Elliott sat up Wednesday night to see the show.
Dr. T. G. Nelson paid Columbiana a flying visit Sunday.
Robert Beavers Esq. spent a few days in Vincent and Birmingham this week.
Mr. Thos. Waterworth of Selma spent Saturday and Sunday in town with friends.
Mrs. Anna Burt of Courtland is spending several weeks with her parents Dr. and Mrs. W. S. DuBose.
Rev. Mr. Shaw of Atlanta gave a stereoscopic entertainment at the Methodist church Tuesday night, which was enjoyable as well as instructive.
If the farmers of Shelby county want to get a good price for their cotton, let them carry it to Sylacauga, and sell it to Smith Bros., they are live merchants.
If the care of the hair were made a part of a lady's education, we should not see so many gray heads, and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer would be unnecessary.
Rev. T. K. Roberts of Montgomery paid his many friends and relatives a pleasant visit Wednesday and left Thursday for Calera to attend the Christian Endeavor Convention.
Mrs. M. J. Dorwin, formerly of Columbiana, Ala., came in over the Midland to join her husband, Milton J. Dorwin, of the Messenger. They will reside here in the future.—Troy Messenger.

Columbiana was out in full force last Thursday afternoon to witness the rope walking performance but to the disappointment of all just as the Professor stepped upon the rope it broke and thus ended the show.

In many cases, the first work of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is to expel the other medicine that has been tried in vain. It would be a saving of time and money if experimenters took Ayer's Sarsaparilla at first instead of at last.

Wanted: Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in Alabama for established, reliable house. Salary \$780 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose reference and self addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company Third Floor, Omaha Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Mrs. I. W. Bailey of Calera came up Wednesday on a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Weaver.
Mrs. Jackson who has spent several days with friends and relatives here, returned to her home in Anniston Wednesday.

We know whereof we affirm when we state that Ayer's Pills, taken promptly, at the first symptom of colds and fevers, arrest further progress of these disorders, and speedily restore the stomach, liver and bowels to their normal and regular action.

Mass Meeting.
On Saturday November 9th, 1895 there will be a mass meeting or conference of the friends of reform in Shelby county, held at the court house at Columbiana, for the purpose of electing five (5) delegates to represent the county, without regard to beat lines, in the state conference which meets at Birmingham November 13th. All friends of reform are earnestly and cordially invited to attend and participate in the conference.
John W. Pitts,
Chairman Ex. Com.

Our Society met on last Friday evening at the hospitable home of Mr. J. W. Johnson and the program was exceptionally well rendered. We are indeed rejoiced to see the society again assuming its accustomed interest and enthusiasm and are now certain of its success. We are cordially invited to hold our next meeting Friday, Nov. 1st, at the residence of Mr. H. W. Nelson. The program for that occasion will appear in next issue.
H. C. DuBose,
Cor. Sec'y.

Resolutions of Respect.
Whereas it has pleased the All-wise Father to take from our midst our beloved sister Burdie Teague, and Death the silent Reaper came in the still watch of the night and stole away another lovely flower to be transplanted from earth to the beautiful Eden above, we pause to mingle our tears with the surviving aged father, with sisters and brothers whose hearts are stricken with deepest sorrow at the loss of a loved one, whose presence was joy, and whose life of suffering and disinterested devotion to those around whom her best affections were entwined, made her the idol of her home, and of a loving circle of friends. We sorrow with them, but with them are comforted with the assurance that she is now a welcome guest of ministering spirits long since freed from earthly care, in a brighter and better home, where sickness and sorrow never come, and where the weary are forever at rest.
Resolved:
1st—That while we mourn the loss of her beautiful Christian life and example, the memory of them will linger with us, and inspire us all to higher attainments in Christian life and more earnest endeavor in the Master's cause.
2nd—That we will ever cherish her memory and strive to emulate her example in the exercise of those Christian graces, which are the chief adornment of human character, and which will shine out as a beacon light to us in life's pilgrimage.
3rd—That we tender to the bereaved father sisters and brother our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement and commend them to Him whom she loved and adored through all the suffering years of her life.

Oh! deem not they are blest alone whose lives a peaceful tenor keep;
The Power who pities man has shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.
The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that over flow with tears;
And weary hours of wo and pain
Are promises of happier years.
There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night;
And grief may bide, an evening guest,
But joy shall come with early light.
For God has marked each sorrowing day,
And numbered every secret tear,
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all his children suffer here.
4th—That this report be spread upon minutes of our church book and a copy be sent to the Alabama Baptist, The People's Advocate and the Shelby Chronicle for publication.
Respectfully submitted,
J. L. Peters,
Mrs. Laura Armstrong,
Mrs. J. G. Parker.

NOTICE.
Special Term of Circuit Court
Beginning December 9, 1895.

State of Alabama,
Shelby County.
Whereas, I George E. Brewer, Judge of the circuit court of said state and county, am of the opinion that a special term of the circuit court in Shelby county is necessary, and that the public good requires such special term of said court for the trial and disposal of civil causes now pending in said court. Now, therefore, I George E. Brewer as Judge of the 7th, judicial circuit of Alabama, and of the circuit court of Shelby county in said state, do hereby order that a Special term of the circuit court of said county shall be held at the court house in Columbiana, in said county, beginning on Monday the 9th day of December, 1895 and continuing two weeks unless the business before said court at said term is sooner disposed of. The order of business at said special term shall be the following named civil causes, now pending in said court to be taken up and tried on the order named, to wit:
No. 6334, W. K. Kornish & W. M. Bouldin vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.
No. 6335, W. K. Kornish, W. M. Bouldin and J. T. Tarwater vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.
No. 6339, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
No. 6330, J. P. Spencer vs Richard Tinney.
No. 6384, Ransom Lucas vs Minnie J. Hardy as admx. and Minnie Hardy and Jno Black.
No. 6409, W. B. Hubbard vs Longshore & Strickland.
No. 6414, Longshore & Strickland vs E. B. Nelson, W. B. Hubbard & John Hall.
No. 6487, J. L. Tinney vs Joe Glass & L. F. Caldwell.
No. 6500, J. H. Cooney & E. P. Gates, vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.
No. 6507, M. C. Gilbert vs Collins Brasher & Mrs. Amanda McDaniel.
No. 6520, J. A. Montgomery vs Allen & Duke.
No. 6522, W. G. Parker vs Chas. F. Elliott, T. C. Elliott & C. M. Elliott.
No. 6524, Jas. H. Gunn vs James D. Hardy & Louisa Hardy.
No. 6542, Lula J. Dyke vs Robert Cosper.
No. 6569, Tyre W. Whatley as Adms. de bonis non vs Zenida Coal Co.
No. 6572, Talladega Merchants Co. vs Claude N. Pitts.
No. 6573, L. E. Elliott vs W. A. Parker.
No. 6579, Elliott & Bliss vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als as Building committee.
No. 6580, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
No. 6583, Simpson Mercantile & Lumber Co. vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als Trustees, W. B. Brown et als committee.
No. 6642, Malsby & Avery vs Pitts & Norris et als.
No. 6699, Socrates J. May vs Tilman Reams et als.
No. 6613, T. J. Reams vs Socrates J. May.
No. 6623, M. Siegel vs Jno. W. Pitts et al.
At said special term such other business as may be before the court will be transacted.
It is further ordered that no criminal cases shall be tried at said term and that no Grand Jury shall be summoned for the same.
It is further ordered that thirty days' notice of such special term and of the order in which the business of the court will be transacted thereat shall be given by advertisement in some newspaper published in said county, and that all witnesses in the cases to be tried at said term be subpoenaed thereto, and that all process relating to the business of said term be made returnable to it.
It is further ordered that the clerk of said court forthwith notify the jury commissioners of said county, that the special term of said court has been ordered, that the said commissioners may draw a petit jury of thirty persons for each of said weeks of said term; and that the clerk of said court and the sheriff of said county do and perform all other things required by law for the proper organization of said court at said term. Done at Columbiana in the County of Shelby this October 4th, 1895.
GEORGE E. BREWER,
Judge of 7th Circuit of Ala.

ARE YOU MARRIED.
Nature intended that all human beings should mate as soon as they reached the age of maturity, but unfortunately society, custom and surroundings have willed it other wise. However, should nature have its course, some communities are so small that it is impossible to mate its young people satisfactorily and they are forced to pass down the river of life forgotten and alone. A happy thought was the formation of the Affinity Publishing Company, of Scranton, Pa. They are issuing a high class matrimonial journal which is widely endorsed. Its object is to bring kindred souls together by means of correspondence, and no doubt the result will be a number of happy marriages. Sample copies of the journal can be obtained for ten cents by addressing Affinity, Scranton, Pa.

The Populist of Shelby.

Are requested to meet at some convenient point in each beat on Saturday November 2nd, 1895 and elect one delegate to represent the Beat in the state conference which meets in Birmingham Wednesday November 13th. See that the delegates elected are furnished with credentials direct to the state conference, properly signed by the chairman of the beat-meeting or by the chairman of the beat executive committee.
The beat executive committees are requested to see that these meetings are held and delegates elected, and be prepared to report to the county executive committee which will meet at Columbiana Saturday November 9th, 1895.
John W. Pitts,
Chairman Co. Ex. Com.

Executive Committee Meeting.
The executive committee of the People's Party is hereby called to meet at Columbiana on Saturday November 9th. Business of importance will come before the committee and a full meeting is requested.
John W. Pitts,
Chairman.

- COMMITTEE.**
Beat 1. Henry Parker, J. E. Dykes, John A. West.
Beat 2. J. M. Connell, J. W. Miles Willis Connell.
Beat 3. J. B. Randall, Jap. Holcombe, C. A. Miltstead.
Beat 4. N. N. Abbott, John Fancher, Dr. H. W. Harison.
Beat 5. W. H. Sturdevant, Jim Doss, John Harmon.
Beat 6. W. D. Lacy, J. B. Griffin, George Wyatt.
Beat 7. Anderson Leonard, C. W. Wooton, H. B. Nabors.
Beat 8. A. F. Carden, L. R. Kendrick, John Harper.
Beat 9. J. Stone, R. A. O'Hara, E. W. Holland.
Beat 10. J. L. Anderson, I. C. Shrader, C. A. Glaze.
Beat 11. J. M. Spearman, F. P. Day, Thos. Baugh.
Beat 12. I. W. Johnson, W. N. Gilbert, J. M. Allen.
Beat 13. J. P. Pearson, L. R. Creider, W. T. Cox.
Beat 14. R. J. Byers, John Berryhill, E. R. Isbell.
Beat 15. B. J. Garrett, Jacob Perry, Robert J. Byars.
Beat 16. A. E. McGraw, T. M. Clinkscales, G. W. Glaze.
Beat 17. O. Cost, Geo. Butler, Dr. O'Bar.

THE BEST WAY
—TO THE—
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
NORTH AND NORTHWEST
—IS VIA THE—
L. & N.
(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.)
THE THROUGH CARS
Of this line pass Calera daily, running THROUGH MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.
Connecting for all points in TEXAS AND THE WEST.
Also running through to NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.
Connecting for all points in the NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

Before purchasing tickets to any point, write the agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

Mortgage Sale.
Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage made by William Martin and wife on the hereinafter described lands in Shelby county, and recorded in Book 30 page 583 et seq., Probate office of said county, Ala., which mortgage is payable to Edinburg American Land Mort. Co. Limited and by virtue of a second mortgage on the same land to the "Loan Company of Alabama," and recorded in Book 30 page 581, et seq. in said Probate office of Shelby county, we will sell in front of the court house door in said county of Shelby at public outcry, for cash, during the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 2nd day of December 1895, the following described lands conveyed by said mortgagees, to wit:
East 1/4 of north west 1/4 of section 2, T. 20, R. 3 west, and containing 79 and 83 one hundredths acres more or less, on which mortgagees resided on 26 day of May, 1892. Edinburg American Land Mort. Co. Loan Co. of Ala. Mortgagees.
Longshore, Beavers & W. B. Nelson Attorneys

WALTER L. MAIN'S Grandest And Best Show
ON EARTH

Coming in all its vast entirety, for one day only, at
Columbiana, Thursday Oct. 24th,
Presenting Wonders, Feats and Features from every Known Land,
Making in one monster amusement the
GREATEST SHOWS, ALL TOLD, BENEATH THE SHINING SUN.



Athletic Sports and Pastimes of the Ancient Ages.
A Royal Roman Hippodrome
26 Kinds of soul stirring Races
Scores of Dens of Rare Wild Beasts.
5 Bands of Soloists. 10 Kinds of Music. Hundreds of People.
Countless numbers of Horses and Innumerable Novelties, all in the Magnificent Street Parade. More Than a Mile in Length.
AND FREE TO ALL.

"WALLACE" THE WORLD'S ONLY REAL RIDING LION.
This king of beasts positively appears at every performance riding, unharnessed and unhindered, a full-blood Arabian steed.

Performing Numerous Feats
Hitherto unthought of. With a single bound this monster King of the Forest leaves the swiftly running horse and alights lightly on the back of a ponderous elephant where he dances, pirouettes and jumps through blazing hoops of fire.

A DOUBLE TROUPE
OF
ROYAL JAPANESE
MISS GRACE THOMAS
The worlds greatest equestrienne.
MR. FRANK MILLER
Americas champion
Bureback Rider
A Full Score of Lady and Gentlemen riders of World-wide Repute.
A Band of Swarthy Sons of Arabia.
Ethnological Congress of Strange People.

MR. CHAS. MURHAM AND HIS BRIDE
Weigh together 1372 pounds
8 ft. high
MRS. O. MORRIS
26 inches in height

Capt. Pierre PERIER
Will daily make two dives from the top of a tower 100 feet high Free, in the open air, at 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
One ticket admits to all the combined shows. Two complete exhibitions daily at 2 and 8 p.m.
Doors open one hour earlier. Admission 50 cts., Children under 12 years 25 cts.

THE THROUGH CARS
Of this line pass Calera daily, running THROUGH MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.
Connecting for all points in TEXAS AND THE WEST.
Also running through to NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.
Connecting for all points in the NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

Superior To All Sarsaparillas.
Known in Georgia, over fifty years ago, a marvelous medicine was discovered. It was what is now known as P. P. P., (Lippman's Great Remedy), and its fame and reputation has been growing with the years.
For Rheumatism, Blood Poisoning, Pain in the side, wrists, shoulders, back and joints, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Scrofula, and all Blood and Skin Diseases, it has never been equaled. Pain is subjugated, Health Renewed, Appetite restored and sleepless nights banished by its wonderful influence.
P. P. P. is a wonderful tonic and strengthener. Weak women should always take P. P. P. It builds them up. It has the universal commendation of medical men throughout the country, because we publish the formula on every bottle, and one trial will convince the most skeptical that it is a genuine health restorer.

Read The Truth And Be Convinced.
A Wonderful Cure.
I was a sufferer to muscular rheumatism for thirty years; tried all medicines and doctors with no permanent relief. I was advised to take P. P. P., and before I had finished two bottles my pain subsided, so I was able to work. I feel better than I have for years, and am confident of a complete recovery.
J. S. DUPRIS, Newnanville, Fla.
Testimony from the Mayor.
I suffered with Rheumatism for fifteen years, tried all the so-called specifics, but to no purpose. My grandson got me a bottle of P. P. P., and I feel like a new man.
W. H. WILDER, Mayor of Albany.
From Two Well-known Physicians.
We are having a big sale for your P. P. P., and we prescribe it in a great many cases, and find it an excellent thing. We handle about one dozen bottles a week.
Drs. J. M. & M. T. RICHARDSON, Piedmont, S. C.
Hot Springs Surpassed.
A bottle of P. P. P. has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs, Ark.
JAMES M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown Co., O.
Pimples, Sores and Eruptions Cured.
I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficient character of the popular medicine for skin diseases known as P. P. P. I suffered for several years with a very bad and discreditable eruption on my face. After taking three bottles in accordance with directions, I am entirely cured.
Capt. J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.
The above letters are taken from many received by us. P. P. P., (Lippman's Great Remedy), is a medicine whose virtues are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. P. P. P. begins its work by purifying the blood, which is the source of all life, and does not cease until a perfect and entire cure is effected. The mortifying eruptions that disfigure the complexion, the tired feeling that prevents thorough accomplishments of the daily tasks, sleepless nights, loss of appetite, irritability of disposition, all mean a derangement of the system consequent from impure blood, which can and will be cured by P. P. P.
P. P. P., (Lippman's Great Remedy), is conceded by physicians and the people to be the Greatest Blood Purifier of the Age. It positively and permanently cures. For sale by all druggists or direct from us; price \$1 a bottle, six bottles for \$5.
LIPPMAN BROS., SAVANNAH, GA.

On the Rumph orchards, between Marshallville and Fort Valley, are 1,000,000 peach trees and 20,000 pear trees. These orchards, during the good fruit seasons, have been marvelously profitable. One peach crop sold for \$2,000 and another for \$64,000. Mr. Rumph has also the largest plum orchard in the world. There are 15,000 Japanese plum trees on the place, and in the nursery near by 200,000 seedlings.

A Book for Women.
To assist modest, afflicted women in the successful treatment of diseases peculiar to their sex, a book has been prepared under the direction of Rev. R. L. McElree, assisted by eminent physicians and specialists, entitled *Home Treatment of Female Diseases*. The book is written in simple language, easily understood, and contains:
1st.—A description of the female organism.
2d.—Instructions for detecting the approach of the menstrual age, and for treating during the monthly period, and to insure its regular return.
3d.—A minute description of diseases affecting the genital, urinary and menstrual organs of women, giving their cause, symptoms and treatment.
A paper edition of this great book has been prepared, copies of which can be secured for 50 cents in postage. Write, Rev. R. L. McElree, St. Elmo, Tenn.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
I, FRANK J. CHENEY, declare that I am the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and in my family, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1930.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, etc.

Chicago, Ill.
From personal knowledge, having used it myself and in my family, and from the enthusiastic commendation of numerous customers, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing this to be the most reliable and powerful remedy known to me for skin diseases, and I have tried all the well known ones. I write this, the only testimonial I have ever given to a remedy, because I am deeply impressed with the extraordinary merits of the medicine.
McConnell, Mgr. Economical Drug Co., 126 Clark St. Sent by mail for 50c. in stamps. J. S. Shuprie, Savannah, Ga.

Do not be Misled
by statements regarding the supposed curative qualities of tonics, purgatives, cod liver oil and iron compounds. Little permanent good results from their use. The greatest good comes by increasing the digestive power. *Dyspepsia Remedy* will do that. In simple indication it will cure all cases of indigestion, chronic dyspepsia it will give quick relief, and with a little perseverance, bring a permanent cure. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Keeps Men Poor.
The clerk might be "boss" if he had the head for it. The brain is there, but they don't seem to work. The trouble usually begins in the stomach. Indigestion keeps men poor because they don't know they have it, but imagine something else. *Aliphan Tablets* insure sound digestion and a clear head. They regulate the entire system. Ask the druggist for a box.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Starts after first day's use. *Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free.* Dr. Kline, 161 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Why You Should Use Hindercoars.
It takes out the corns, and then you have comfort, surety and good exchange. *See at Druggists.*

Could not get along without *Pink's Cure* for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 23, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. *See a bottle*

Money Spent in Parker's Ginger Tonic is well invested. It subdues pain, and brings better digestion, better strength and health.

Health

Build on the solid foundation of pure, healthy blood is real and lasting. With rich red blood you will have no sickness.

When you allow your blood to become thin, depleted, robbed of the little red corpuscles which indicate its quality, you will become tired, worn out, lose your appetite and strength, and disease will soon have you in its grasp.

Purify, vitalize and enrich your blood, and keep it pure by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye. \$1. All druggists.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Is unquestionably a most valuable FOOD in the sick room, where either little one or adult needs delicate, nourishing diet!!
Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!
John Carle & Sons, New York.

If your wife is over-worked,

Do all you can to lighten her household cares.

Begin to-morrow by sending home a package of

Hecker's Buckwheat.

It means for her a half hour more sleep in the morning. A buckwheat breakfast can be prepared in a moment you know.

\$3 A DAY SURE. SEND your name and we will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure; we guarantee you work and teach you free. You work in the locality where you live and we pay you \$3 a day. We will explain the business fully; remain in your home. Send us your name and we will send you a copy of our very day's work. Absolutely sure; write at once.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 1, Bristol, N.C.

AM. N. U. No. 43, 1895.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

THE TRADE MOVEMENT.

Events of the Week as Reported by R. G. Dun & Co.

NORMAL CONDITIONS RESUMED.

Some Decline in Several Industrial Products—Iron Works Yet Busy With Old Orders—New Orders Scant—Boot and Shoe Trade—Textile Products.

The events of the week are promising in nature. The great advance in cotton had arrested exports and so deplorable exchange that shipments of gold were for a time apprehended, but the break in the market indicates that the natural movement of the product may soon be restored. The halting of demand and moderate yielding of prices in the great industrial markets shows that a season of reasonable attention to natural conditions has arrived and gives hope that the future demand will be more nearly proportioned to actual consumption. The week has brought a little further decline in iron and steel products, in hides and leather and a more yielding tone in boots and shoes. Wheat does not go out freely, and the attempt to advance prices on Monday was followed by an immediate decline. The iron industry is still fully engaged on old orders, but new business is so scanty that many of the new works are seeking it at some concessions in price, and the only large contracts have been at 1.75 to 1.80 for bridge plates quoted at 1.90 to 2.00 cents. Quotations are not lower, though any good order commands some discount. Billets sell at \$21 and rolls at \$28 at Pittsburgh, want of business in wire and wire nails continuing. Mills have to compete in pig iron and other products with speculators, who took large quantities on advancing prices, and actual consumption will not be fairly measured until the effects of the speculation are out of the way. So in boots and shoes; dealers throughout the country supplied themselves so largely with prices were advancing that many shops are laying off cutters, and others are closing for want of orders. Boston shipments are 23 per cent smaller than last year. Textile manufacturers have strong markets for materials to support them. But scarcely any advance is seen this week in cotton goods, though the rise for the month has averaged 4.1 per cent. The price of some worsteds has been advanced because of the advance abroad, but it is as questionable as ever how far the market can be held by domestic makers, and woolen manufacturers have to face, not only competition, but an especial tendency of popular demand toward worsted fabrics. Sales of wool, 21,209,700 pounds at the three chief markets against 13,702,800 in 1893, greatly exceed actual consumption. Money markets have been easier, with foreign exchange higher, and the demand for crop purposes is remarkably small, while commercial offerings are increased by importers' settlements in advance of profitable business. Clearings for the past week are 23.3 per cent larger than last year, but 14.7 per cent less than in 1892.

Murder in Knoxville, Tenn.
Tom Green, a Southern railway mechanic, was shot and killed at Knoxville, Tenn., Wednesday night by Charles Rich, Breene, having loaded up with "red eye," went with a friend to a bawdy house, where he quarreled with Emma Clark, the proprietress. The woman went out and hunted up Rich, whose mistress she was, and was returning with him when they met Breene and his friend on the sidewalk. Breene brushed against the woman as he passed, whereupon Rich shot at him through the heart. Rich appeared at the police station Thursday morning and gave himself up. He has engaged eminent counsel, and will plead that he did not fire the fatal shot. Emma Clark is held as an accessory.

Had Too Much Office.

A. K. Ward, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Memphis Barrel and Heading company, has disappeared, leaving outstanding forged paper to the extent, it is said, of \$100,000, of which \$37,000 is held in New York, \$11,000 in Chicago and various amounts by local banks.

Ward left Memphis Tuesday with his wife, and it is thought is out of the country by this time. Among his victims are S. C. Toof, W. A. Williamson, John L. Wellford and W. F. Taylor. Mr. Toof, Ward's father-in-law, has already taken up \$15,000 of the paper. The last three are stockholders in the barrel and heading company.

The Queen of Korea Murdered.

A Seoul dispatch reports that the Japanese troops were at the gates of the palace during the butchery incident upon the uprising of the anti-foreigners headed by Tai Bon Kim, father of the king of Korea. There was nothing to show that the Japanese minister was aware of the plot. The king is now a prisoner and his father has been proclaimed dictator. A new cabinet has been constituted of Japanese elements. The queen's officials have fled. The Japanese soshi has been arrested for the murder of the queen.

Doing Its Usual Work.

The wires bring news of two more accidental suicides from handling pistols. One of the victims was Mr. David S. McCullough, of Darlington, S. C., who shot himself through the body while trying to make a rusty cylinder revolve smoothly, and died in a few hours. The other was Will T. Guild, eldest son of ex-Mayor Guild, of Nashville, Tenn. On Friday morning he shot himself, and going to his mother's room told her it was accidental. Afterwards he became unconscious and is expected to die.

Not Enough to Get Off With.

John Higgins, a young man well known at Rome, Ga., was arrested in Atlanta by Sheriff McConnell and now languishes in the city county jail.

He was secretary of the Epworth league at Rome up to a few weeks ago, when he came up nearly \$40 short in his cash. He went to Atlanta and a warrant was sworn out against him for embezzlement.

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

New Court House.

The corner stone for a new court house was laid at Guntersville Monday.

Practical Religion.

On Sunday collections were taken up in the several negro churches at Birmingham for the benefit of the destitute negroes returning from Mexico. The sum contributed was \$36.83.

Fell Under the Wheels.

At Bessemer on Monday evening, Will Harris, a negro, fell from an engine that was employed in removing slag from a furnace, and the wheels passed over him cutting off both legs and one arm. He will die.

Killed His Countryman.

On Sunday night, at Birmingham, Frank Napole on the throat of Giovanni Sherota, another Italian, after striking him on the head with an iron bar. He claims that he discovered Sherota in his bed room and mistook him for a burglar.

Bibby Brought Back.

The postoffice department is advised of the arrest at Tuscaloosa, Ala., of William Bibby, mail carrier, who absconded with the mail pouches and for whom a reward of \$200 was offered. Bibby carried a star route between Newton and Columbia, Ala.

Appointments by the Governor.

The governor has appointed as notaries public and ex-officio justices of the peace: J. P. Williams, beat 7, Crenshaw county; J. N. Hurst, beat 5, Chambers county; D. P. Murphee, beat 13, Etowah county; L. W. Brown, notary public, Mobile.

Shows the Quality of His Goods.

While Pinkney Gray was exhibiting a pistol to Bob Wellesly, another negro, at Montgomery, Wednesday night, with a view to selling it to him it went off and the ball, passing through Wellesly's mouth, lodged in his neck.

Took Unnecessary Risk.

Sunday night as a Mobile & Birmingham freight train was standing at Burman station, seventy miles south of Selma, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Pendley attempted to crawl under a road crossing. Mr. Pendley passed under safely, but his wife was run over and her right arm crushed so badly that amputation was necessary.

Lookout for the Trolley Car.

Monday afternoon a trolley car on the Belt Line, Montgomery, ran into a one-horse dray that was being driven by Harrison Seay. The horse was knocked out of harness and shafts, and raked down to Perry street, where he was caught. Seay's hip was sprained from being thrown out of the wagon, and the injury will lay him up for several days.

Two Very Ugly Wounds.

A shooting affray occurred at Decatur about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning between United States Deputy Marshal J. L. Jones and a negro by the name of Starrs, a porter in the union depot baggage room. Several shots were fired and Starrs received two very ugly wounds. The deputy marshal was unhurt.

New Cotton Factory.

At a meeting of the business men of Montgomery Wednesday night the capital stock of the proposed People's Cotton factory, which had already reached the sum of \$73,100, was raised to \$100,000, the amount required for organization. A meeting of the subscribers is to be held on the night of the 24th, to organize and elect a board of directors.

The L. W. Should Protect the Helpless.

On Friday a negro cabin on Mr. Hugh Haine's place, eight miles south of Benton, burned down, and a negro baby perished in the flames. The mother of the child was in the field picking cotton and left the baby in charge of some small children. People who saw the flames of the burning cabin reached it too late to save the babe. This is the fifth case of the kind occurring in this section since Christmas.

Death by a Gin Band.

Ben Hicks, an employee at McWiliams' cotton gin, in Tuscombua, Tuesday afternoon, was caught by a band and hurled with such force that his head knocked a hole in the floor of the room where the accident occurred, and his skull was mashed into a jelly. Death was instantaneous, the man having had no time to cry out or give an alarm. He had been working at the gin for a year or two and was considered a careful and watchful man about machinery. His wife and children are left in a helpless condition.

Consternation in a Hotel.

The electric plant and laundry of the Exchange hotel, Montgomery, are located—or were located, for they are now things of the past—in the rear part of the building. About 8 p. m. Thursday, while the dining room was crowded with guests, the large boiler connected with the plant exploded, blowing out the back end of the structure and totally demolishing the electric plant and laundry. Several negro women who were in the laundry were hurt, and it seems miraculous that they escaped death. Mr. O. L. Folds, the night fireman, was struck on the head by a piece of timber, but not seriously injured. The scene in the dining room, when the lights were extinguished, was one which those present will perhaps never forget. Terror and confusion reigned until it was found that the danger was past. The loss of the hotel proprietor, Mr. West, is estimated to be near \$10,000; that of the owners has not been estimated.

A Bill Halser Raised.

Joseph Dreyer was brought by a deputy United States marshal from Stark county, O., charged with counterfeiting. Dreyer tried to pass a dollar bill which had been fixed with pasters to represent a ten. In his possession was found a \$2 bill raised to \$20 in the same way. He also had pasters for \$50 bills. He told the officers that he bought the pasters from a Pittsburgh man, who supplied them by mail. This is the second arrest for a similar offense in that vicinity within a short time and it is believed counterfeitters are systematically at work.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Compiled and Condensed for the Convenience of Our Readers.

FOUR MEN SUFFOCATED IN A MINE

Killed in a Wreck—A Slick Young Man—Third Disastrous Fire in a Colorado Town—Fatal Boiler Explosion—A Mayor's Malfeasance—Other Casualties and Crimes.

SOUTHERN.

A special from Atlanta, Ga., says: Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, of the Methodist church of Georgia, was stricken with paralysis at his home at Oxford Thursday. The doctors say he cannot survive.

Rev. Wm. H. Wilkes, elder brother of Judge John S. Wilkes, of the Supreme court of Tennessee, was killed at Pleasant Grove, fifty miles south of Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, by a train which struck his buggy as he was driving across the track of the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

A young man at Dayton, Tenn., represented himself as being agent of a Boston clothing firm, and sold clothing on the installment plan; that is, he collected about \$100 in first installments. But he skipped out Monday night, and his victims are now waiting for their first installment of "tailor-made suits."

An explosion of a boiler at Dillard's mill, north of Paris, Tex., killed George Johnson, colored, engineer; mortally wounded a man named Parks, and J. W. Jackson, prominent farmers, and badly injured six others, whose names are not known, some of whom may die. The mill was demolished.

A. K. Ward, the Memphis, Tenn., forger, sailed Thursday with his wife on the steamer Breakwater from New Orleans to Belize. His stealings thus far traced amount to about \$171,000, and a large portion of this amount is held by widows and orphans, whose money was invested in the paper. Memphis banks hold about \$75,000 of the paper, and the remainder is scattered broadcast. Belize is in British Honduras, with which country the United States has no extradition treaty.

WESTERN.

The pay car on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad was wrecked near Ceylon Ind., and three men killed.

Early Friday morning the steamer Gilbert collided with and sank the America in Hay Lake channel, Mich. The Gilbert was uninjured. No lives were lost.

Near Richmond, Okla., last Tuesday morning, Joseph Gaze attempted a criminal assault on Mrs. Holcomb, but the woman's 12-year-old son grabbed a shotgun and came to his mother's rescue, shooting her assailant dead.

Several firemen were blown down a stairway by an explosion of hot air Friday evening on the third floor of the building at Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson street, Chicago. Three were injured, two being severely burned.

Mrs. Minor, living south of Magnolia, Ark., locked two children, aged 6 and 4, in a room while she went to a neighbor's house. While gone the house caught fire and the children were cremated. The mother it is thought, will lose her mind.

John Sebastian shot and killed his wife at Great Falls, Mont., Friday. They were married thirteen years ago at Winona, Minn., and lived together until a year ago. Sebastian went to the jail and gave himself up. He claims the gun went off accidentally.

At Milwaukee, Wis., Frederick Awe, Jr., went down into a well Friday and was overcome by gas. His father and Charles Smith, his brother-in-law, tried to rescue the unconscious man and also succumbed in the well. The three bodies have been recovered. Each of the men have large families.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal received word Friday night through officials of the Rock Island railroad company that his satchel containing \$120,000 of the securities of the defunct Fort Scott, Kas., bank had been recovered at Denver. Trainmen found the grip in the car where he had left it and reported the find at Denver.

All of the colored children, accompanied by their parents, went to the white school at Perry, Okla., Tuesday and demanded admittance, but Superintendent J. A. Augustine ordered them to their own school rooms. The president of the school board has been served with a mandamus petition and the case set for hearing November 11. Mayor Wm. T. Rattan, of Danville, Ill., was indicted Thursday by the grand jury of his county for malfeasance in office. The specific charge is that he hindered the city marshal from destroying gambling material which the city council ordered destroyed. The mayor is in Buffalo, N. Y., and will be arrested on his return. His bond was placed at \$500.

A dispatch from Creede, Col., says that the frame buildings in the town burned Thursday night. This is the third disastrous fire in that famous mining camp. The fire burned over three blocks between First and Fourth streets. Thirty-four business houses are destroyed, including the postoffice and the two newspaper offices, those of the Sentinel and the Candle. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Millions of bushels of fruit are going to waste along the Ohio, because of the close of navigation. Between Cincinnati and Evansville 150,000 barrels of apples alone, to say nothing of potatoes and other articles of produce, will be lost by decay. At Wheeling, W. Va., the river was on Thursday within ten inches of the lowest stage yet recorded. At St. Louis, Mo., navigation is suspended and will probably not be resumed until spring. There is barely water enough to float the ferry boats.

EASTERN.

A schooner Mary Vandever, of Christfield, Md., was run into by an unknown three-masted schooner of York-crew and sunk Tuesday night. The crew was saved.

In a mine near Franklin, Wash., last Thursday night a lamp was dropped by a man in the main hoisting slope and a gas feeder ignited. The timbers caught fire and four men, who went down to close a door between the main and an auxiliary slope, failed to return. It is supposed that they were suffocated by the smoke.

FOREIGN.

An explosion occurred Wednesday on a steamship at Kung Pail near Kin Chi. The steamship was loaded with troops, and it is reported that 600 of them were killed.

It is officially announced that since the beginning of the campaign against the insurgents of Cuba the Spanish forces have lost one brigadier-general, twenty-six superior officers, 159 other officers and 11,811 soldiers, who have either died of disease or been killed by the enemy.

A collision, resulting in the loss of twelve lives, has occurred off Dudgeon. The steamer Emma, bound from Rotterdam for Bonaire, ran into and sunk the French bark Papicque, from Shields for Valparaiso. The bark foundered so quickly after being struck that she took down her captain, pilot and ten of the crew. The Emma rescued the others and landed them at Hull.

MONEY AND MAN MISSING.

Result of Living and Intimacy With a Bad Woman.

C. H. Stuckey, cashier of the State bank, of Duluth, Minn., is missing, and with him \$15,000 of the bank's cash. He locked the safe and closed the bank as usual Wednesday evening and everything was supposed to be right. He did not put in an appearance at his accustomed time next morning, however, and when the safe was opened it was discovered that all the bills of large denomination and all of the gold coin were gone.

For some time past Stuckey has been leading a fast life and has been on intimate terms with a notorious woman, and it is thought he was living beyond his means. The bank officials say the defalcation will in no way effect the solvency of the bank, as it is protected by a bond of \$20,000.

A FARCE BECOMES TRAGICAL.

The Funny Act of Planting a Hatchet in a Man's Back Not So Funny.

At Mt. Clemens, Mich., Saturday, the Episcopalian church gave a harvest festival at Nelson's opera house and the programme contained a one-act drama and several specialty performances. The last act on the programme was a funny sketch, in which Calcutt and Calvin Davis were the two actors in a farce. They intended to repeat the old funny act of one of them sticking a hatchet in the other's back and leaving it there. Kertes was the man who was to swing the ax and Davis had placed a bit of plank between his shoulders to receive it. Then he attempted to stick it in the board.

The board which Davis had on his back had shifted its position, and when Davis struck at him with the ax, the blade of the weapon instead of hitting the hard board, struck the flesh and feli to the floor of the stage. Davis was able to stagger into the wings and the wildest confusion followed. Several ladies fainted and Davis himself fell down on the stage. Dr. Wilson, who was in the audience, attended the wounded man, who, it is thought, will recover.

Death of Mrs. I. F. Cox.

Many loving hearts will receive with sorrow the announcement of the death of the noble woman whose name heads this brief notice. At her home at Manchester, Ga., last Thursday night, the pure spirit passed away. Her life was full of earnest and successful work, and thousands of the most intelligent and brightest women of our southern states owe much to this good woman, who so faithfully taught and watched over them during their school days at the Southern Female college in LaGrange. To that city the body of Mrs. Cox was conveyed, and was met at the depot by a large number of people. All the business houses closed. The Southern Female college suspended work for the day, and teachers and pupils marched in procession to the cemetery, headed by Dr. Nunnally. It was one of the longest funeral processions ever seen in LaGrange. She was buried beside her husband, the lamented President of I. F. Cox, and loving hands of her former pupils covered her grave with flowers.

Fatal Wreck of a Traction Car.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., Sunday night, by an accident on the Carnegie branch of the West End Traction road, three persons were killed and twelve or fourteen others badly injured. When the conductor saw that the car was beyond control, he laid down on the floor and advised the others to follow his example. The killed were found wedged under the roof of the car, which had been smashed in upon them. The escape of any of those on the car was almost miraculous. The accident happened to car No. 56, on the Long Hill coming into the West End on its way to Pittsburgh. Just as the car started down the heavy grade the brake broke, and the car was soon beyond the control of the motorman. The speed became terrific, and when a sharp curve near the foot of the hill was reached the car made a wonderful leap, landing trucks uppermost in McCarthy's Run, six or eight feet below the track grade.

Four Men Drowned.

Four men were drowned Sunday afternoon by the capsizing of a pleasure boat in the middle branch of the Patuxco river. All the men were residents of Baltimore and together with two companions attempted to cross the river from Perry Bar to Meter's pavillion, in Anne Arundel county. A strong east wind made the water very rough, and when about half way across the boat began to fill, went over, leaving the pleasure seekers struggling in the water. A number of row boats went to the rescue, but before they reached the capsized boat the men had gone down for the last time. Their companions were rescued with difficulty. None of the bodies have been recovered.

The Armenians of Turkey.

It is now stated upon good authority that the total number of killed, wounded and missing Armenians up to date, as a result of the recent rioting in Constantinople, is over 700.

Additional advices received from Trebizond, Armenia, show that the Massinians attacked the Christian quarter of that town and killed many of the Armenians. A number of others sought refuge outside the town.

The Russian government has decided to send a warship to Trebizond.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report